



STIC Search Report

EIC 3700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 158798

TO: Andrea Ragonese
Location: RND 7c59
Art Unit: 3743
Thursday, July 28, 2005

Case Serial Number: 09/828470

From: Ethel Leslie
Location: EIC 3700
RND 8A34
Phone: 571-272-5992

Ethel.leslie@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Andrea,

Attached is the completed search for the bone repair method. I searched the inventors in the patent literature and the results are attached. I did an extensive search on the requested topic in bibliographic and full-text databases as well as on the Internet. I found a few items in the patent literature that I think might be of interest to you – they are marked with red flags. I was unable to find anything in the NPL that met the specifications in your email, but I printed out results that may be interesting to you. Please look over all the results as there may be other items of interest. I have attached the search strategies used for the searches performed.

If you have a moment, please fill out the attached STIC Feedback Form. If there is anything I can do to refine or revise this search, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Ethel Leslie

Solomon, Terrance

From: Unknown@Unknown.com
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2005 3:59 PM
To: STIC-EIC3700
Subject: Generic form response

ResponseHeader=Commercial Database Search Request

AccessDB#= 158798

LogNumber= _____

Searcher= _____

SearcherPhone= _____

SearcherBranch= _____

MyDate=Mon Jul 11 15:57:23 EDT 2005

submitto=STIC-EIC3700@uspto.gov

Name=Andrea Ragonese

Empno=77465

Phone=571-272-4804

Artunit=3743

Office=RND 7C59

Serialnum=09828470

PatClass=606/192

Earliest=4/7/2000

Format1=paper

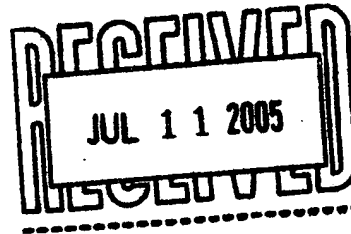
Searchtopic=Please see claims filed on April 18, 2005:

Claim 1 recites a method for repairing a bone by introducing an expandable/inflatable structure into a cancellous bone into to create a void/pocket/hole to fill with bone cement.

These claims are depicted best in Figures 2 and 7.

Comments=

send=SEND



Set	Items	Description
S1	44	KYPHOPLAST? OR VERTEBROPLAST? OR (KYPHO OR VERTEBRO)() (PLAST???)
S2	2252171	EXPAND? OR INFLAT? OR DISTEND? OR DISTENSION? OR OPEN???? - OR INSUFFLAT? OR DILAT???
S3	25465	BOLUS? OR BALLOON? OR TAMP? ? OR TAMPING
S4	3307	(CANCEL???? OR TRABECULA? OR SPONG? OR POROUS? OR LATTICE(-)WORK? OR MEDULLA?) (N) (BONE? ? OR SUBSTAN?)
S5	1491397	CATHETER? OR CANNULA? OR CANULA? OR SHEATH? OR SHUNT? OR TUBE OR TUBES OR CONDUIT? OR STENT? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR OR HOLLOW
S6	221772	IC=A61F? OR A61M? OR A61D? OR A61B?
S7	4484978	PROJECT???? OR EXTEND??? OR EXTENSION? OR RESTRAIN??? OR CONSTRAIN??? OR OBSTRUCT??? OR DIRECT????
S8	4815363	PLATFORM? OR SUPPORT? ? OR FOUNDATION? OR GUID??? OR BARRIER? OR BLOCK??? OR PLATE? ?
S9	1603644	ARM OR ARMS? OR WALL OR WALLS?
S10	5	S1 AND S4
S11	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S12	0	S11 NOT S10
S13	20	S1 AND S6
S14	17	S13 NOT S10
S15	17	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S16	17	S1 AND S2:S3
S17	7	S16 NOT (S10 OR S14)
S18	7319	S2(5N)S3
S19	5078	S5 AND S18
S20	682777	S7(7N)S8:S9
S21	427	S19 AND S20
S22	2	S21 AND S4
S23	2	S22 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16)
S24	66	S20 AND S4
S25	21	S24 AND S6
S26	20	S25 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22)
S27	3	S24 AND S3
S28	150773	S2:S3 AND S20
S29	18	S28 AND S4
S30	15	S29 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22 OR S27)
S31	33	S3 AND S4
S32	29	S31 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22 OR S27 OR S30)
S33	12	S32 AND S6
S34	366	S4 AND S2
S35	78	S34 AND S6
S36	38	S35 AND S5
S37	24	S36 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22 OR S27 OR S30 OR S33)
S38	110	S4(10N)S2
S39	27	S38 AND S6
S40	7	S39 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22 OR S27 OR S30 OR S33 OR - S37)
S41	247478	S5 (7N) S8:S9
S42	49	S41 AND S4
S43	40	S42 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22 OR S27 OR S30 OR S33 OR - S37 OR S40)
S44	8	S43 AND S6
S45	3526717	COMPACT? OR CONDENS? OR COMPRESS? OR PACK?? OR PACKING OR - PRESS???
S46	732	S45 AND S4
S47	503	S45 (S) S4
S48	11	S47 AND S20
S49	6	S48 NOT (S10 OR S14 OR S16 OR S22 OR S27 OR S30 OR S33 OR - S37 OR S40)

Foreign &
Int'l Patent
Search

S50 429 S47 (10N) S4
S51 54 S50 AND S6
S52 25 S51 AND S8:S9
S53 9 S51 AND S3
S54 2 S53 NOT S52

? show files

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Feb(Updated 050606)

(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200547

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10/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016422539 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-580454/200456

XRPX Acc No: N04-458909

Bone access system for e.g. vertebroplasty , has core wire and flexible conduit advanced from distal end of cannula to form curved path via cancellous bone tissue and sheath that straightens pre-formed curve

Patent Assignee: ARRAGON Y P (ARRA-I); MCINTYRE S H (MCIN-I); ARTHROCARE CORP (ARTH-N)

Inventor: ARRAGON Y P; MCINTYRE S H; MCINTYRE S

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040162559	A1	20040819	US 2003366992	A	20030214	200456 B
WO 200473500	A2	20040902	WO 2004US4538	A	20040212	200457
US 6875219	B2	20050405	US 2003366992	A	20030214	200523

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003366992 A 20030214

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20040162559 A1 17 A61B-017/58

WO 200473500 A2 E A61B-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 6875219 B2 A61B-017/34

Abstract (Basic): US 20040162559 A1

NOVELTY - The system has a conduit and core wire received within a cannula and the conduit, respectively, where the wire has a distal portion with a pre-formed curve. The core wire (82) and flexible conduit are advanced from a distal end of the cannula to form a curved path through a **cancellous bone** tissue. A sheath (92) provided between the wire and conduit to straighten the curve.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of bone access.

USE - Used for performing a hard tissue implantation procedure e.g. in connection with a high pressure injection system, **vertebroplasty**, bone augmentation procedure, and for introducing surgical or diagnostics device, fluid exhibiting a wide range of viscosity, paste and powder.

ADVANTAGE - The actuation sheath between the core wire and conduit capable of independently straightening the preformed section of the wire, thereby allowing for articulation of the curve independent of its relation to the end of the cannula. The conduit and core wire are advanced together to transverse **cancellous bone** to reach the desired site positioned radially from the end of the cannula, thereby easily allowing the insertion or removal activity of the curved needle into and out of the cannula occurs when the cannula is set within a patient's body.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING - The drawing shows a perspective view of a manipulator component.

Housing (80)

Core wire (82)
Grove (86)
Sheath (92)
Distal tip (96)
pp; 17 DwgNo 5A/14

Title Terms: BONE; ACCESS; SYSTEM; CORE; WIRE; FLEXIBLE; CONDUIT; ADVANCE;
DISTAL; END; CANNULA; FORM; CURVE; PATH; BONE; TISSUE; SHEATH;
STRAIGHTENING; PRE; FORMING; CURVE

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00; A61B-017/34; A61B-017/58

File Segment: EngPI

10/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016261407 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-419301/200439

XRAM Acc No: C04-157422

XRPX Acc No: N04-332817

**Preparing vertebral body with porous cancellous bone structure by
removing portion(s) of interstitial soft tissue from bone structure, and
injecting the bone paste to skeleton**

Patent Assignee: REYNOLDS M A (REYN-I)

Inventor: REYNOLDS M A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040102845	A1	20040527	US 2002301451	A	20021121	200439 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002301451 A 20021121

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040102845	A1	25	A61F-002/44		

Abstract (Basic): US 20040102845 A1

NOVELTY - Preparing vertebral body with porous **cancellous bone** structure comprises removing portion(s) of the interstitial soft tissue from the **cancellous bone** structure to create a skeleton (SK), and injecting the bone paste into the skeleton. The **cancellous bone** structure has open porosity and soft tissue in it.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) structure prepared from natural vertebral body comprising skeleton portion in the porous **cancellous bone** structure, and bone paste interdigitated within portion(s) of the skeleton portion;

(2) kit for performing **vertebroplasty** comprising ablation device used to create passage (P1) in the vertebral body, and suction or impaction device to dislodge soft tissue in the body; and

(3) kit for performing lavage upon vertebral body comprising ablation device, fibrinogen to seal opening in vein or artery vessel, and bone cement applicator.

USE - For preparing vertebral body with porous **cancellous bone** for treating compression fracture of vertebral body.

ADVANTAGE - The invention reduces the severity of pulmonary embolisms in **vertebroplasty** procedures. It also allows practitioner to retain a measure of control over the cement even after the cement has entered the vertebral body, thus eliminating the danger of leakage in undesired direction. It also reduces eliminates cement loosening.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a cross section of

vertebral body prepared using the invention.

Passage (P1)

Skeleton (SK)

pp; 25 DwgNo 3/13

Title Terms: PREPARATION; VERTEBRA; BODY; POROUS; BONE; STRUCTURE; REMOVE;
PORTION; INTERSTITIAL; SOFT; TISSUE; BONE; STRUCTURE; INJECTION; BONE;
PASTE; SKELETON

Derwent Class: D22; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/44

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

10/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015380072

WPI Acc No: 2003-441013/200341

XRAM Acc No: C03-116520

XRPX Acc No: N03-352171

**Bone precursor composition useful for inducing bone formation comprises
cement mixture or solid cement and pore-forming agent**

Patent Assignee: STRYKER CORP (STYC)

Inventor: DALAL P S; KULKARNI S C; LANDERYOU T J; TOTH C A

Number of Countries: 102 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200324316	A2	20030327	WO 2002US29966	A	20020920	200341 B
AU 2002327007	A1	20030401	AU 2002327007	A	20020920	200452
EP 1446445	A2	20040818	EP 2002761768	A	20020920	200454
			WO 2002US29966	A	20020920	
JP 2005508217	W	20050331	WO 2002US29966	A	20020920	200523
			JP 2003528218	A	20020920	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001960421 A 20010921

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200324316 A2 E 53 A61B-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN
YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB
GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2002327007 A1 A61B-000/00 Based on patent WO 200324316

EP 1446445 A2 E C08J-009/26 Based on patent WO 200324316

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

JP 2005508217 W 159 A61L-027/00 Based on patent WO 200324316

Abstract (Basic): WO 200324316 A2

NOVELTY - Bone precursor composition comprises cement mixture or
solid cement and a pore-forming agent. The pore-forming agent has a
particle size of 20 - 500 microm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Bone precursor composition (A) comprises
cement mixture or solid cement and a pore-forming agent (I). The
pore-forming agent has a particle size of 20 - 500 microm, provided
that when (I) is poly(lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA), the particle size
is 20 - 140 or 310 - 500 microm and when (I) is calcium sulfate, the
particle size is 20 - 140 or 260 - 500 microm.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) a kit comprising (A) and a bioactive agent (1) or a binder (2);
- (2) an implantable prosthetic device comprising a prosthetic implant having a surface region implantable adjacent to a target tissue, and (A) disposed on the surface region; and
- (3) delivering (preferably sustained release) a bioactive agent (preferably bone morphogenic protein or a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding a bone morphogenic protein) at a site requiring bone formation involving implanting (A) and the bioactive agent at the defect site of a mammal.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Bone Formation Inducer.

The composition was subjected to an in vivo resorption activity test. The hardened implants containing a cement composition and either PLGA or calcium sulfate were treated with 0.2M hydrochloric acid (HCl) for 24 hours to conduct a rapid simulation of the in vivo resorption activity. 0.2N HCl (5 ml) was added to each implant in a glass vial. The acid surface covered the implant completely. The vial was subjected to moderate shaking and the appearance of the implants was observed periodically.

After 7 hours, the structural rigidity of the implants was intact. In both calcium sulfate and PLGA incorporated implants, increased porosity was observed in direct proportion to the increase in pore-forming agent. However, the calcium sulfate implants were observed to be more brittle as they held structural rigidity after 24 hours of acid treatment. A 100% cement implant did not show any visible porosity. The implants with pore forming agents showed varying degrees of porosity. The implants containing 50% pore forming agents were visibly very porous while maintaining their structure. Calcium sulfate implants developed larger and more visible pores than the PLGA implants.

USE - The composition is useful for inducing bone formation; in prosthetic devices e.g. a hip device, fusion cage and a maxillofacial device (all claimed); in ligament repair such as anterior cruciate ligament fixation or ligament attachment in the appendicular system to assist in the integration of ligament and bone; in clinical procedures for joint arthroplasty in hips, knee, elbows, and other joints where a diseased or damaged natural joint is replaced by a prosthetic joint; in clinical procedures such as **vertebroplasty**. Also useful for treating osteoporosis.

ADVANTAGE - The bone precursor composition allows significant resorption, maintains structural integrity in physiological environments, and enables manipulation of the cement in situ. The composition increases bonedensity. It can be applied to the intervertebral area, resulting in superior fusion and consequently achieving definitive stabilization of a traumatized motor segment via a single dorsal approach. This application eliminates the need to undergo a second operation for fractures of the thoracolumbar spine, which at present, is often necessary but involves additional high risks. Also, this method avoids the problems associated with transplantation of autogenous **cancellous bone** and its associated risk of high morbidity.

pp; 53 DwgNo 0/6

Title Terms: BONE; PRECURSOR; COMPOSITION; USEFUL; INDUCE; BONE; FORMATION; COMPRISE; CEMENT; MIXTURE; SOLID; CEMENT; PORE; FORMING; AGENT

Derwent Class: A18; A28; A96; B04; B07; D22; P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00; A61L-027/00; C08J-009/26

International Patent Class (Additional): A01N-043/04; A01N-063/00;

A61F-002/00; A61F-013/00; C08J-009/28

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

10/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014687261 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-507965/200254

XRAM Acc No: C02-144413

XRPX Acc No: N02-401988

Flowable vertebral augmentation composition for injecting within repair site, comprises biocompatible, osteoconductive-support elements resistant to deformation, osteoinductive substance and biocompatible carrier

Patent Assignee: OSTEOTECH INC (OSTE-N); SHIMP L A (SHIM-I)

Inventor: SHIMP L A

Number of Countries: 097 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200234309	A2	20020502	WO 2001US51019	A	20011023	200254 B
AU 200231355	A	20020506	AU 200231355	A	20011023	200257
EP 1328304	A2	20030723	EP 2001988599	A	20011023	200350
			WO 2001US51019	A	20011023	
US 20040052829	A1	20040318	WO 2001US51019	A	20011023	200421
			US 2003399423	A	20031020	
EP 1328304	B1	20050209	EP 2001988599	A	20011023	200512
			WO 2001US51019	A	20011023	
DE 60108891	E	20050317	DE 108891	A	20011023	200522
			EP 2001988599	A	20011023	
			WO 2001US51019	A	20011023	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000242852 P 20001024

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200234309 A2 E 26 A61L-027/50

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200231355 A A61L-027/50 Based on patent WO 200234309

EP 1328304 A2 E A61L-027/50 Based on patent WO 200234309

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20040052829 A1 A61F-002/00

EP 1328304 B1 E A61L-027/50 Based on patent WO 200234309

Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT TR

DE 60108891 E A61L-027/50 Based on patent EP 1328304

Based on patent WO 200234309

Abstract (Basic): WO 200234309 A2

NOVELTY - A flowable vertebral augmentation composition (9) comprises biocompatible, optionally osteoconductive-support elements, osteoinductive substance(s) and biocompatible carrier.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The support elements are resistant to deformation or fracture under normal physiological loads, and is incorporable into the repair site. The carrier provides flow-ability to the composition, and is clearable from repair site (10).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for treating defect site associated with a vertebral body (7) which involves introducing within the defect site a vertebral augmentation

composition.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic. The site of decreased bone density in a vertebral body of a human subject (repair site) was located. The vertebral augmentation composition was injected into the repair site utilizing the needle of cannula, preferably percutaneous **vertebroplasty**. Within two weeks, the carrier was found to be clear from the repair site and generalized peeling of the bone was observed. Cellular activity indicative of fibrous and/or bony tissue was also observed around the support elements. The composition showed full revascularization of the repair site and formation of mature tissue cultures, in time.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For injection within vertebral body (7) repair site, for treating defect site of a vertebrate animal having increased porosity and decreased bone mineral density, such as **porous bone** e.g. osteoporotic bone.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is flowable, injectable, load-bearing, and remains at the repair site during and after the formation of tissue at the site. The composition effectively treats osteoporotic patients at risk of vertebrae fracture. The implant composition supports physiological loads at the time of implantation and remain were placed even after it is incorporated into new tissue at the implant site. The implant will be load bearing even while it is undergoing incorporation into new bony/fibrous tissue at the implant site. The fibrous tissue can form a network of tissues that are resilient to applied forces and able to sustain physiological loads. The implant incorporated into fibrous tissue, provides long term relief from the difficulties associated with **porous bone** conditions. The implant provides load-bearing capabilities at graft site before and during the formation of new bony tissue at the implantation site. The combination of osteoinductive substance and carrier provides an overall uniform vertebral augmentation composition.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a lateral view of three vertebrae of middle vertebral body, treated with vertebral augmentation composition by employing a cannula provided with expandable bag-like containment device filled over its distal end.

Cannula (5)
Distal end of cannula (6)
Vertebral body (7)
Containment device (8)
Vertebral augmentation composition (9)
Repair site (10)
pp; 26 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: FLOW; VERTEBRA; AUGMENT; COMPOSITION; INJECTION; REPAIR; SITE; COMPRISE; BIOCOMPATIBLE; SUPPORT; ELEMENT; RESISTANCE; DEFORM; SUBSTANCE; BIOCOMPATIBLE; CARRY

Derwent Class: A96; D22; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/00; A61L-027/50

International Patent Class (Additional): A61L-027/54

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

* Red flag

10/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014460433 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-281136/200232

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-269418

XRPX Acc No: N02-219547

Tool for creating cavities in cancellous bone , e.g. for



vertebroplasty and introducing appropriate treatment materials such as bone paste, has longitudinal body with control mechanism extending through it and tamping mechanism

Patent Assignee: SYNTHES AG (SYNT-N); SYNTHES USA (SYNT-N)

Inventor: BINDER L; KEPHART D; KERR S; LEHMICKE M; THONGPREDA N; WEIKEL S

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200219930	A2	20020314	WO 2001CH526	A	20010831	200232 B
AU 200183749	A	20020322	AU 200183749	A	20010831	200251

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000229303 P 20000901

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200219930 A2 E 51 A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200183749 A A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200219930

Abstract (Basic): WO 200219930 A2

NOVELTY - The tool comprises a longitudinal body or probe (10) having a distal end (12) and a physician controlled end. The longitudinal body has a controlling mechanism extending along it, and a tamping mechanism at its distal end. The tamping mechanism is expandable transversely to the longitudinal body during tamping and retractable or contractible for removal of the tamping mechanism from the bone by the controlling mechanism. In the contracted state the tamping mechanism does not protrude over the widest portion of the longitudinal body.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The longitudinal body has distance markings (18) on it so that the surgeon can quickly and easily determine the depth at which the tamp reaches into the bone. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for: (i) a probe for introducing a passageway to the cancellous area of bone; (ii) a cannula for guiding surgical instruments; and (iii) a syringe type device having a longitudinal hollow body with a distal end and a physician controlled end and a plunger axially displaceable within the hollow body, with the distal end adapted to fit a tube that is extendable through the cannula.

USE - For creating cavities in **cancellous bone**, e.g. for **vertebroplasty** and introducing appropriate treatment materials such as bone paste, cement, medication, autograft or allograft. Can be used to treat bone that due to osteoporosis, avascular, necrosis, cancer or trauma is fractured or prone to compression fracture or collapse.

ADVANTAGE - Tools work together well.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows two views 90 degrees apart in perspective, of a probe body and a view of the probe tip from a forward perspective.

probe sleeve (10)
probe tip (12)
gently sloping surface (13)
gentle surface (16)
distance scale (18)
hole (20)

pp; 51 DwgNo 1/30

Title Terms: TOOL; CAVITY; BONE; INTRODUCING; APPROPRIATE; TREAT; MATERIAL; BONE; PASTE; LONGITUDE; BODY; CONTROL; MECHANISM; EXTEND; THROUGH; TAMP; MECHANISM

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/58

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/32

File Segment: EngPI

?

15/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016551006
WPI Acc No: 2004-709747/200469
XRAM Acc No: C04-250254
XRPX Acc No: N04-562889

Bone replacement material having interconnected pore structure useful for reinforcing or replacing bone in vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty applications comprises viscous component and biodegradable inclusions containing polymers

Patent Assignee: UNIV RICE WILLIAM MARSH (UYRI-N)

Inventor: LIEBSCHNER M; SCHUËRMAN P L

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200482524	A2	20040930	WO 2004US7600	A	20040312	200469 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003454485 P 20030313

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200482524	A2	E	18 A61F-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ
TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 200482524 A2

NOVELTY - A material having an interconnected pore structure comprising a viscous component (A) and several biodegradable inclusions (B) containing polymers, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) creating bone replacement material, comprising combining (A) and (B); and
- (2) replacing or reinforcing bone in vivo, comprising:
 - (a) combining (A) and (B) to form composite material; and
 - (b) applying the composite material in vivo to replace or reinforce bone.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As bone replacement material for reinforcing or replacing bone in **vertebroplasty** and **kyphoplasty** applications (claimed); in orthopedic, cranio-maxillofacial and dental fields; in repairing fractured bone, strengthening cancerous bone, reinforcing osteoporotic bone and accelerated dental implant anchorage; in fracture repair and prophylactic treatment; for drug delivery in soft tissue therapy e.g. in cancer treatment, cartilage repair and engineering applications.

ADVANTAGE - The bone replacement material has a compressive strength of at least 20 MPa and porosity of 30-80 %. The material facilitates the regeneration and growth of bone; is biodegradable; and has improved biocompatibility with natural bone, high permeability and low porosity. The material improves vascularization and growth of new tissue in an interconnected porous network. The material can be rendered porous for tissue growth and hence can effectively be used for

replacement of load bearing bones.

pp; 18 DwgNo 0/3

Title Terms: BONE; REPLACE; MATERIAL; INTERCONNECT; PORE; STRUCTURE; USEFUL
; REINFORCED; REPLACE; BONE; APPLY; COMPRISE; VISCOSITY; COMPONENT;
BIODEGRADABLE; INCLUSION; CONTAIN; POLYMER

Derwent Class: A28; A32; A96; B07; D22; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-000/00

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

15/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016550299 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-709040/200469

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-635009; 2004-052131; 2004-314951

XRAM Acc No: C04-250026

**Apparatus useful for manually mixing and dispensing component e.g. in
preparing bone cement comprises a sealed mixing chamber, a mixing unit,
drive mechanism, a dispensing chamber and a controllable portal**

Patent Assignee: BARKER D (BARK-I); BIANCHI D (BIAN-I); BOGERT R B (BOGE-I)
; CARR J P (CARR-I); GLEASON K R (GLEA-I); NELSON J W (NELS-I); TREBING L
M (TREB-I); ADVANCED BIOMATERIAL SYSTEMS INC (ADBI-N)

Inventor: BARKER D; BIANCHI D; BOGERT R B; CARR J P; GLEASON K R; NELSON J
W; TREBING L M

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040196735	A1	20041007	US 2002266053	A	20021007	200469 B
			US 2002424398	P	20021106	
			US 2003417553	A	20030417	
			US 2003438471	A	20030515	
			US 2003637908	A	20030808	
WO 200516502	A1	20050224	WO 2004US1386	A	20040120	200515

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002424398 P 20021106; US
2002266053 A 20021007; US 2003417553 A 20030417; US 2003438471 A 20030515
; US 2003637908 A 20030808

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040196735	A1		26	B01F-013/06	CIP of application US 2002266053 Provisional application US 2002424398 CIP of application US 2003417553 CIP of application US 2003438471 CIP of patent US 6572256

WO 200516502 A1 E B01F-013/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR
TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20040196735 A1

NOVELTY - An apparatus comprises a sealed mixing chamber (295)
having an access portal and a vacuum portal, a mixing unit, a first
manually actuatable drive mechanism, a dispensing chamber (305), a
controllable portal for opening a flow path between the sealed mixing

chamber and the mixing chamber after the components are mixed; and a second manually actuatable drive mechanism.

USE - For manually mixing and dispensing components (claimed); for preparing bone cement and deliver the bone cement into skeletal structure of patients such as to injured spinal vertebrae; for preparation and delivery of biocompatible bone fillers into patients (both humans and animals), e.g. **vertebroplasty**, tumor or bone-void filling and dental applications.

ADVANTAGE - Provides much greater control than reported previously; provides manual mixing and dispensing with finer level of control provided by direct hand control; is not dependent on the presence of power tools or electrical outlets and provides consistent mixing and limits the exposure of noxious fumes generated during mixing process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows mixing and dispensing unit of the apparatus in the mixing stage.

mixing chamber (295)
controllable portal assembly (300)
dispensing chamber (305)
dispensing portal (310)
drop shaft (340)
sliding tube. (470)
pp; 26 DwgNo 15/20

Title Terms: APPARATUS; USEFUL; MANUAL; MIX; DISPENSE; COMPONENT;
PREPARATION; BONE; CEMENT; COMPRISE; SEAL; MIX; CHAMBER; MIX; UNIT; DRIVE
; MECHANISM; DISPENSE; CHAMBER; CONTROL; PORTAL

Derwent Class: B07; J02; P32

International Patent Class (Main): B01F-013/00; B01F-013/06

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-002/46** ; B01F-015/00;
B01F-015/02

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

15/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016510589 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-668870/200465

XRPX Acc No: N04-529887

Hydraulic device in percutaneous vertebroplasty includes intermediate flexible tube connecting standard syringes, provided with plunger which slides longitudinally with respect to axis of cylinder

Patent Assignee: FERREYRO IRIGOYEN R H (IRIG-I); MARQUEZ MIRANDA M (MIRA-I)

Inventor: FERREYRO IRIGOYEN R H; MARQUEZ MIRANDA M

Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200480357	A1	20040923	WO 2003MX27	A	20030314	200465 B
AU 2003214708	A1	20040930	AU 2003214708	A	20030314	200504
			WO 2003MX27	A	20030314	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 2003MX27 A 20030314

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200480357 A1 S 42 A61F-002/46

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA
ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB

GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ
UG ZM ZW
AU 2003214708 A1 A61F-002/46 Based on patent WO 200480357

Abstract (Basic): WO 200480357 A1

NOVELTY - An intermediate flexible tube connects the standard syringes. A syringe is inverted with respect to another syringe. The intermediate tube includes a plunger which slides longitudinally with respect to an axis of a cylinder and controlled by a syringe. The syringe comprises a bone cement to be injected to bone for filling porosity, through a needle.

USE - For injection of bone cement in percutaneous **vertebroplasty**

ADVANTAGE - Enables to increase the pressure exerted on a syringe significantly and to inject polymethylmethacrylate reliably.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a front view of the hydraulic device.

pp; 42 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: HYDRAULIC; DEVICE; PERCUTANEOUS; INTERMEDIATE; FLEXIBLE; TUBE; CONNECT; STANDARD; SYRINGE; PLUNGE; SLIDE; LONGITUDE; RESPECT; AXIS; CYLINDER

Derwent Class: P32

International Patent Class (Main): **A61F-002/46**

File Segment: EngPI

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17/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016991486 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-315803/200532
Related WPI Acc No: 2005-366499
XRPX Acc No: N05-258131

Access assembly for guiding instrumentation through soft tissue to point on spine, has guide pin slidably positionable within elongate tubular guide pin introducer

Patent Assignee: AINSWORTH S D (AINS-I); ASSELL R L (ASSE-I); CRAGG A L (CRAG-I); DICKHUDT E A (DICK-I); CRAGG A H (CRAG-I); TRANS1 INC (TRAN-N)
Inventor: AINSWORTH S D; ASSELL R L; CRAGG A L; DICKHUDT E A; CRAGG A H
Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200539651	A2	20050506	WO 2004US35269	A	20041022	200532 B
US 20050137601	A1	20050623	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200542
			US 2004971731	A	20041022	
US 20050137602	A1	20050623	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200542
			US 2004971765	A	20041022	
US 20050137604	A1	20050623	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200542
			US 2004971775	A	20041022	
US 20050137605	A1	20050623	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200542
			US 2004971781	A	20041022	
US 20050137607	A1	20050623	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200542
			US 2004972299	A	20041022	
US 20050137612	A1	20050623	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200542
			US 2004971779	A	20041022	
US 20050149049	A1	20050707	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200547
			US 2004972065	A	20041022	
US 20050149034	A1	20050707	US 2003513899	P	20031023	200547
			US 2004972077	A	20041022	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003513899 P 20031023; US 2004971731 A 20041022; US 2004971765 A 20041022; US 2004971775 A 20041022; US 2004971781 A 20041022; US 2004972299 A 20041022; US 2004971779 A 20041022; US 2004972077 A 20041022; US 2004972065 A 20041022

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200539651 A2 E 136 A61L-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20050137601	A1	A61B-017/16	Provisional application US 2003513899
US 20050137602	A1	A61B-017/58	Provisional application US 2003513899
US 20050137604	A1	A61B-017/58	Provisional application US 2003513899
US 20050137605	A1	A61B-017/58	Provisional application US 2003513899
US 20050137607	A1	A61B-017/58	Provisional application US 2003513899
US 20050137612	A1	A61B-017/58	Provisional application US 2003513899

US 20050149049 A1 A61B-017/56 Provisional application US 2003513899

US 20050149034 A1 A61B-017/56 Provisional application US 2003513899

Abstract (Basic): WO 200539651 A2

NOVELTY - A blunt tipped stylet is slidably positionable within a guide. A guide pin is slidably positionable within an elongate tubular guide pin introducer. The guide pin introducer has an introducer tube that extends between distal and proximal ends and defines an inner tubular member lumen and an introducer handle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (A) a guide pin introducer;
- (B) a guide pin;
- (C) a spinal nucleus tissue extraction tool;
- (D) a cutter;
- (E) a tissue removal tool;
- (F) a spinal tissue extraction tool;
- (G) a distraction device;
- (H) a temporary distraction device;
- (I) an exchange system;
- (J) an inserter;
- (K) a bone **dilator** system;
- (L) a bone **dilator** kit;
- (M) an access kit;
- (N) a disc preparation kit;
- (O) a spinal fusion kit; and
- (P) a mobility kit.

USE - For guiding instrumentation through soft tissue to point on spine for therapeutic procedure e.g. spinal arthroplasty, partial or total disc replacement, annulus repair, **vertebroplasty**, arthrodesis, nucleectomy.

ADVANTAGE - Enables axial placement of implants close to and in alignment with the human spine's physiological center of rotation. Ensures minimal blood loss and enables preservation of soft tissue structures e.g. veins, arteries, nerves. Ensures less surgical and anesthesia required compared with conventional procedures.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory drawing of a cutter extending through a **dilator** sheath.

Dilator sheath (220)
TASII axial bore (370)
Anterior tract (372)
Cutter assembly shaft (410)
Cutter blade (453)
pp; 136 DwgNo 15/35

Title Terms: ACCESS; ASSEMBLE; GUIDE; INSTRUMENT; THROUGH; SOFT; TISSUE; POINT; SPINE; GUIDE; PIN; SLIDE; POSITION; ELONGATE; TUBE; GUIDE; PIN; INTRODUCING

Derwent Class: P31; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/16; A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61L-000/00

File Segment: EngPI

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30/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014551628 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-372331/200240

XRPX Acc No: N02-290965

Reducing fractured bone using fracture reduction cannula having internal axial bore and circumferential opening

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: LAYNE R W; RALPH C R; REILEY M A; SAND P M; SCRIBNER R M

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200234148	A2	20020502	WO 2001US45589	A	20011025	200240 B
US 20020099385	A1	20020725	US 2000243194	P	20001025	200254
			US 20011937	A	20011025	
AU 200225837	A	20020506	AU 200225837	A	20011025	200257
EP 1328203	A2	20030723	EP 2001988557	A	20011025	200350
			WO 2001US45589	A	20011025	
KR 2003068144	A	20030819	KR 2003705821	A	20030425	200382
JP 2004512087	W	20040422	WO 2001US45589	A	20011025	200428
			JP 2002537204	A	20011025	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000243194 P 20001025; US 20011937 A 20011025

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200234148 A2 E 49 A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

US 20020099385 A1 A61B-017/58 Provisional application US 2000243194

AU 200225837 A A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200234148

EP 1328203 A2 E A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200234148

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

KR 2003068144 A A61B-017/58

JP 2004512087 W 72 A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200234148

Abstract (Basic): WO 200234148 A2

NOVELTY - The tool comprises a cannula with an internal axial bore with a circumferential **opening** in the side **wall extending** partially about the side **wall** and is elongated along the axis. The bore is solid between the distal terminus of the circumferential **opening** and the distal end of the cannula. An **expandable** structure is inserted through the bone into the cannula and **expands** through the circumferential **opening** into contact with **cancellous bone** forming a cavity. The cavity is filled with a bone filling material that is allowed to set.

USE - For treatment and correction of human or other animal bone conditions and is practically well suited for fractures of long bones such as the human distal radius.

ADVANTAGE - The bone is capable of bearing limited loads and the healing of the fractured bone is promoted while minimizing degradation of the adjacent joints.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a section of the

distal radius showing **cancellous bone** and cortical bone in a fractured condition.

pp; 49 DwgNo 3/28

Title Terms: REDUCE; FRACTURE; BONE; FRACTURE; REDUCE; CANNULA; INTERNAL; AXIS; BORE; CIRCUMFERENCE; **OPEN**

Derwent Class: P31; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/58

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/16; A61B-017/72;

A61F-002/42; A61F-002/44; A61F-002/46

File Segment: EngPI

30/5/13 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008141907 ****Image available****

WPI Acc No: 1990-028908/199004

XRPX Acc No: N90-022100

Dental ridge defect restoration - by making hollow by inserting pin into bone, while compacting hollow walls

Patent Assignee: KIEV MED INST (KIMI)

Inventor: KHODOROVIC P V; NESPRYADKO V P; SEDAKOV I N

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
SU 1491503	A	19890707	SU 4177283	A	19870104	199004 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 4177283 A 19870104

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
SU 1491503	A		2		

Abstract (Basic): SU 1491503 A

According to the proposed method, the hollow is made by inserting pin (1) into the bone, while compacting its walls. The alveolar process is prepd. by making an **opening** in the mucosa. A canal is then made in the jaw bone. The walls of the canal are **expanded** by compacting the **spongy bone**. **Expanding** pin (1), 15-20 mm long of the shape resembling the canal, is inserted into the canal. Pin (1) is then extracted. Intraosseous implant is inserted **directly** after extracting pin (1). The **walls** of the bone canal are compacted with bone punches, 2,2.5 and 3 mm in dia. The intraosseous implant is wedged in the canal. **ADVANTAGE** - Reduces post-operative complications and shortens the time of rehabilitation. Bul. 25/7.7.89 (2pp Dwg.No.2/3)

Title Terms: DENTAL; RIDGE; DEFECT; RESTORATION; HOLLOW; INSERT; PIN; BONE; COMPACT; HOLLOW; WALL

Derwent Class: P32

International Patent Class (Additional): A61C-013/30

File Segment: EngPI

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30/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016748601
WPI Acc No: 2005-072879/200508
XRAM Acc No: C05-024894
XRPX Acc No: N05-062812

Implant useful for fusing adjacent bony structures comprises a structural member combined with a flexible planar member for retaining the structural member

Patent Assignee: BINDSEIL J J (BIND-I); MCKAY W F (MCKA-I); RAY E F (RAYE-I); REEVES C R (REEV-I); SIMONTON T A (SIMO-I); SDGI HOLDINGS INC (SDGI-N)

Inventor: BINDSEIL J J; MCKAY W F; RAY E F; REEVES C R; SIMONTON T A; BIDSEIL J J

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040249471	A1	20041209	US 2003455760	A	20030605	200508 B
WO 2004108023	A1	20041216	WO 2004US17913	A	20040604	200508

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003455760 A 20030605

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20040249471	A1		11	A61F-002/28	
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WO 2004108023	A1	E		A61F-002/44	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20040249471 A1

NOVELTY - An implant comprising at least one structural member (a) combined with at least one flexible planar member (b) for retaining (a) to form the implant, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) treating a body to promote fusion of adjacent bony structures involving: providing several bone pieces; contacting the bone pieces in (b) to form implant having predetermined form; and placing the implant between adjacent bony structures; and

(2) a system comprising several bone pieces, at least one (b) retaining the bone pieces, and a fixation device attachable to the adjacent bony structures and having a structure to limit relative motion between the adjacent bony structures.

USE - The implant is useful as a load bearing implant useful for fusing adjacent bony structures, and for promoting fusion of adjacent bony structures (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The implant facilitates fusion of bony structures by maintaining the adjacent bony structures in a predetermined spaced relationship while bone grows between them. The implant has improved compressive strength or load bearing capacity greater than typical cancellous bone and up to that of typical cortical bone.

pp; 11 DwgNo 0/9

Title Terms: IMPLANT; USEFUL; FUSE; ADJACENT; BONE; STRUCTURE; COMPRISE; STRUCTURE; MEMBER; COMBINATION; FLEXIBLE; PLANE; MEMBER; RETAIN;

STRUCTURE; MEMBER

Derwent Class: A96; B04; D22; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/28; A61F-002/44

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

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33/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016494823 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-652769/200463

XRAM Acc No: C04-233510

XRPX Acc No: N04-516553

Orthopedic device for implanting between adjacent vertebrae, comprises arcuate balloon, and hardenable material within balloon

Patent Assignee: DEPUY SPINE INC (DEPU-N)

Inventor: AQUINO L; BARTISH C M; COOPER K; DIMAURO T M; KADIYALA S; KELLY J E; MALONE J D; MOORE B T; ROHR W L; SERHAN H; SLIVKA M A; WOODROW H B

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200473563	A2	20040902	WO 2004US4284	A	20040213	200463 B
US 20040230309	A1	20041118	US 2003448221	P	20030214	200477
			US 2004778684	A	20040213	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003448221 P 20030214; US 2004778684 A 20040213

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200473563	A2	E	166	A61F-002/44	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20040230309	A1		A61F-002/44	Provisional application US 2003448221
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200473563 A2

NOVELTY - An orthopedic device for implanting between adjacent vertebrae (10), comprises an arcuate **balloon**, and a hardenable material within the **balloon**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method of implanting an intervertebral spinal fusion device, comprising performing a disectomy while preserving an outer annular shell; inserting an inflatable device (12) that includes a deflated arcuate **balloon** into an intervertebral space; and directing a hardenable material into the deflated arcuate **balloon** in an amount sufficient to inflate the **balloon** and distract the disc space; and
(2) a kit for providing interbody fusion across an intervertebral disc space, comprising a cannula (18) defining an inner diameter; hardenable material capable of supporting intervertebral load; flowable osteobiologic composition; and arcuate **balloon**.

USE - For implanting between adjacent vertebrae.

ADVANTAGE - The orthopedic device makes possible minimally invasive surgical procedures to restore a natural angle and increase disc height between two adjacent vertebrae. The same device used to create distraction/lordosis can function as the intervertebral implant needed to maintain height and natural angle. The orthopedic device makes possible a minimally invasive procedure to create in situ a structural scaffold filled with osteoinductive materials.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a perspective view of the deployment of an inflatable device into the disc space through the

cannula.

Endplate (8)
Vertebrae (10)
Inflatable device (12)
Cannula (18)
pp; 166 DwgNo 4A/17

Title Terms: ORTHOPAEDIC; DEVICE; IMPLANT; ADJACENT; VERTEBRA; COMPRISE;
ARCUATE; **BALLOON** ; HARDEN; MATERIAL; **BALLOON**
Derwent Class: A96; B05; C07; D16; D22; L02; P32; P34
International Patent Class (Main): **A61F-002/44**
International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-002/46** ; A61L-027/02;
A61L-027/12; A61L-027/14; A61L-027/18; A61L-027/54
File Segment: CPI; EngPI

**red flag*

33/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016292279 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-450174/200442
Related WPI Acc No: 2004-441058
XRPX Acc No: N04-356302

**Intravertebral space stabilizing method for treating spinal deformity,
involves enlarging distal portion of delivery instrument to expand
collapsed expandable device in situ for implantation at operative site**

Patent Assignee: SDGI HOLDINGS INC (SDGI-N)
Inventor: TRIEU H H
Number of Countries: 107 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200447689	A1	20040610	WO 2003US36951	A	20031119	200442 B
AU 2003298670	A1	20040618	AU 2003298670	A	20031119	200471

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002428081 P 20021121

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
WO 200447689 A1 E 46 A61F-002/30

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA
UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR
TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2003298670 A1 A61F-002/30 Based on patent WO 200447689

Abstract (Basic): WO 200447689 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves accessing a vertebral body and forming an access passage into the body. Expandable devices (30) are collapsed on a distal portion of a delivery instrument (50) for delivery to an operative site. A **balloon** catheter-type instrument with an enlargeable unit enlarges the distal portion to expand the expandable device in situ for implantation at the operative site.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for intravertebral reduction including a delivery instrument and an expandable unit.

USE - Used for stabilizing intravertebral discs for treating spinal deformity and injury.

ADVANTAGE - The **balloon** catheter-type instrument with an enlargeable unit expands the collapsed distal portion of the delivery instrument for implantation at an operative site, thereby effectively compressing the **cancellous bone**, thus providing size and shape restoration to bony structures and providing immediate and long-term support of the reduced vertebra. The expandable devices maintain the desired vertebral height after removal of expandable units without applying internal pressure or support to the body, thus restoring the vertebral space. The expandable device enables placement of bone filler material under low pressures and high viscosity, thus reducing the time for curing and stabilization.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a sectional view of a collapsed expandable device and delivery instrument.

Expandable device (30)
Engagement units (38,48)
Delivery instrument (50)
Shaft (52)
Expandable unit (55)
pp; 46 DwgNo 1/41

Title Terms: SPACE; STABILISED; METHOD; TREAT; SPINE; DEFORM; ENLARGE;
DISTAL; PORTION; DELIVER; INSTRUMENT; EXPAND; COLLAPSE; EXPAND; DEVICE;
SITU; IMPLANT; OPERATE; SITE

Derwent Class: P32

International Patent Class (Main): **A61F-002/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-002/44 ; A61F-002/46**

File Segment: EngPI

33/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016069266 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-227123/200421

XRPX Acc No: N04-179482

Mechanical bone tamping device for cavitation of soft cancellous bone has pressure arms and mechanical spreading mechanism which are passed through cannula into hole in bone such that arms are not spread apart by spreading mechanism

Patent Assignee: SUDDABY L (SUDD-I)

Inventor: SUDDABY L

Number of Countries: 105 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200419756	A2	20040311	WO 2003US25842	A	20030829	200421 B
US 20040087994	A1	20040506	US 2002230256	A	20020829	200430
AU 2003263898	A1	20040319	AU 2003263898	A	20030829	200462
US 20050124989	A1	20050609	US 2002230256	A	20020829	200538
			US 2004990443	A	20041118	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002230256 A 20020829; US 2004990443 A 20041118

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200419756 A2 E 16 A61B-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO
NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ
VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB
GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ
UG ZM ZW

US 20040087994 A1 A61B-017/00
AU 2003263898 A1 A61B-000/00 Based on patent WO 200419756
US 20050124989 A1 A61F-005/04 Cont of application US 2002230256

Abstract (Basic): WO 200419756 A2

NOVELTY - The mechanical bone **tamping** device includes a mechanical spreading mechanism connected to at least two elongated pressure arms (16) for spreading each of the arms. The mechanical spreading mechanism and the pressure arms are passed through a cannula into a hole formed in a bone, such that the arms are not spread apart.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a cavity formation method in soft **cancellous bone**; and
- (b) a stabilizing method for bone weakened by osteoporosis.

USE - For cavitation of soft **cancellous bone**. Applicable for repair of osteoporotic bone fracture.

ADVANTAGE - Enables mechanical formation of cavity within vertebral body to allow installation of bone cement in a viscous configuration with reduced risk of displacing bone cement or embolization of bone cement through trabecular channels. Inaccurate and uncontrollable cavity formation caused by a **balloon** insufflation can be prevented without requiring passive placement of liquid bone cement through injection under pressure.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the mechanical bone **tamping** device.

Shaft (10)
Radially expandable structure (14)
Pressure arms (16)
Links (18)
Distal collar (20)
Proximal collar (22)
pp; 16 DwgNo 1/20

Title Terms: MECHANICAL; BONE; **TAMP**; DEVICE; CAVITATE; SOFT; BONE; PRESSURE; ARM; MECHANICAL; SPREAD; MECHANISM; PASS; THROUGH; CANNULA; HOLE; BONE; ARM; SPREAD; APART; SPREAD; MECHANISM

Derwent Class: P31; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00; A61B-017/00; **A61F-005/04**

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/60; **A61F-002/00**

File Segment: EngPI

33/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015356697 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-417635/200339

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975;

1999-371276; 2000-086828; 2003-209147; 2003-697288; 2003-776174;

2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245; 2004-570775;

2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRPX Acc No: N03-333037

Inflatable device for bone, has internal restraints to direct expansion of expandable case

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: ICO C; REILEY M A; REISS P; SCHOLTEN A; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030032963	A1	20030213	US 9854736	A	19980403	200339 B
			US 200244843	A	20020111	
WO 200359214	A2	20030724	WO 2002US36320	A	20021023	200349
AU 2002359386	A1	20030730	AU 2002359386	A	20021023	200421
EP 1463464	A2	20041006	EP 2002793920	A	20021023	200465
			WO 2002US36320	A	20021023	
KR 2004105702	A	20041216	KR 2004710850	A	20040712	200525
JP 2005514160	W	20050519	WO 2002US36320	A	20021023	200538
			JP 2003559380	A	20021023	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200244843 A 20020111; US 9854736 A 19980403

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030032963	A1		35	A61B-017/56	CIP of application US 9854736 CIP of patent US 6240326
WO 200359214	A2	E		A61F-002/46	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
AU 2002359386	A1			A61F-002/46	Based on patent WO 200359214
EP 1463464	A2	E		A61F-002/44	Based on patent WO 200359214
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
KR 2004105702	A			A61F-002/44	
JP 2005514160	W		41	A61B-017/56	Based on patent WO 200359214

Abstract (Basic): US 20030032963 A1

NOVELTY - Internal restraint is coupled to the expandable case, which directs the expansion of the case.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for bone treatment method.

USE - For treatment of **cancellous bone** in human, animals.

ADVANTAGE - Applies reliable force for moving fractured cortical bone, thereby operability is improved.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a perspective view of the **balloon** -type inflatable device.

pp; 35 DwgNo 1/28

Title Terms: INFLATE; DEVICE; BONE; INTERNAL; RESTRAIN; DIRECT; EXPAND; EXPAND; CASE

Derwent Class: P31; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; **A61F-002/44** ; **A61F-002/46**

File Segment: EngPI

33/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014745147 ****Image available****

WPI Acc No: 2002-565854/200260

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-315461

XRAM Acc No: C02-160289

XRPX Acc No: N02-447938

Treatment of bone abnormality, e.g. vascular necrosis of femoral head or tibial plateau fractures, involves forming cavity in the bone, and inserting expandable, empty fabric bag into the cavity

Patent Assignee: SPINEOLOGY GROUP LLC (SPIN-N); AHERN J W (AHER-I); GROBLER L J (GROB-I); KUSLICH S D (KUSL-I); WOLFE S J (WOLF-I); SPINEOLOGY INC (SPIN-N)

Inventor: AHERN J W; GROBLER L J; KUSLICH S D; WOLFE S J

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020068974	A1	20020606	US 2000219853	P	20000721	200260 B
			US 2001909667	A	20010720	
WO 200307853	A1	20030130	WO 2001US22838	A	20010720	200319 N
EP 1408888	A1	20040421	EP 2001955877	A	20010720	200427 N
			WO 2001US22838	A	20010720	
AU 2001277928	A1	20030303	AU 2001277928	A	20010720	200452 N
			WO 2001US22838	A	20010720	
KR 2004051581	A	20040618	WO 2001US22838	A	20010720	200468 N
			KR 2004701030	A	20040120	
JP 2004534612	W	20041118	WO 2001US22838	A	20010720	200476 N
			JP 2003513462	A	20010720	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000219853 P 20000721; US 2001909667 A 20010720; WO 2001US22838 A 20010720; EP 2001955877 A 20010720; AU 2001277928 A 20010720; KR 2004701030 A 20040120; JP 2003513462 A 20010720

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020068974	A1	19	A61F-002/44	Provisional application	US 2000219853

WO 200307853	A1	E	A61F-002/44		
Designated States (National): AU CA HU JP KR US					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
EP 1408888	A1	E	A61F-002/44	Based on patent	WO 200307853
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR					
AU 2001277928	A1		A61F-002/44	Based on patent	WO 200307853
KR 2004051581	A		A61F-002/44		
JP 2004534612	W	42	A61B-017/56	Based on patent	WO 200307853

Abstract (Basic): US 20020068974 A1

NOVELTY - A bone abnormality is treated by forming a cavity in bone with abnormality, inserting an expandable, empty fabric bag into the cavity, and packing the bag through a fill opening with material that will support and promote bone growth through the fabric wall. The packing causes the bag to expand until bag and material form a self-retraining rigid shape.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treatment of bone abnormality comprises exposing an area of bone having an abnormality, forming a cavity (16) in the bone, inserting an expandable, and empty fabric bag (22) into the cavity through an opening. The bag is formed of fabric wall including bag openings having diameter of 0.25-5 mm, and is defining an interior and has an exterior. The bag is packed through a fill opening with material (19) that will support and promote bone growth through the fabric wall. The packing causes the bag to expand until the bag and material form a self-retraining rigid shape. The exterior of the bag is in contact with the bone of the cavity. The bag openings are constructed and arranged to prevent the material from passing toward the exterior of the bag. The fill opening is closed to prevent loss of the material from the bag interior (21). An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also

included for a device for compacting **cancellous bone** comprising inner and outer layers. The inner layer defines an elastomeric body. The outer layer defines a flexible material and includes pores. The inner and outer layers define an expandable body to assume a collapsed geometry for deployment into bones and an expanded geometry for compacting **cancellous bone** to form a cavity. The inner and outer layer define opening(s).

USE - For treating bone abnormalities e.g., bone tumors, cysts, vascular necrosis of femoral head, tibial plateau fractures, and/or compression fractures of the spine. (All claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The inventive method utilizes a bag that is made of fabric, which is light, biocompatible, flexible and easily handled and has very good tensile strength. The fabric bag is expandable and unlikely to rip and tear during insertion and inflation. It prevents the breakage of the **balloon** and greatly limits the ability of fill material from leaking out the cavity through bone fissures where it could cause damage.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a top elevational view of a vertebra showing a second of two expandable fabric bags being positioned.

Cavity (16)
Material (19)
Bag interior (21)
Fabric bag (22)
pp; 19 DwgNo 5/21

Title Terms: TREAT; BONE; ABNORMAL; VASCULAR; NECROSIS; FEMORAL; HEAD; TIBIA; PLATEAU; FRACTURE; FORMING; CAVITY; BONE; INSERT; EXPAND; EMPTY; FABRIC; BAG; CAVITY

Derwent Class: A96; P31; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; **A61F-002/44**

International Patent Class (Additional): **A61F-002/46**

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

33/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014205179 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-025876/200203

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-237393; 2002-098189; 2002-269424

XRAM Acc No: C02-007207

XRPX Acc No: N02-020011

Treatment and prevention of vertebral compression fracture involves inserting cavity-forming device into cancellous bone , creating cavity and barrier region of compressed cancellous bone , and filling the cavity with filler

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BASISTA J J; BOUCHER R P; FOLLMER M; LAYNE R W; OSORIO R A; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200176514	A2	20011018	WO 2001US11456	A	20010405	200203 B
AU 200153267	A	20011023	AU 200153267	A	20010405	200213
US 20020161373	A1	20021031	US 2000194685	P	20000405	200274
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
EP 1272131	A2	20030108	EP 2001926753	A	20010405	200311
			WO 2001US11456	A	20010405	
KR 2002091179	A	20021205	KR 2002713399	A	20021005	200324

CN 1427700	A	20030702	CN 2001809097	A	20010405	200361
JP 2003530151	W	20031014	JP 2001574036	A	20010405	200368
			WO 2001US11456	A	20010405	
US 20030220648	A1	20031127	US 2000194685	P	20000405	200378
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
			US 2003420206	A	20030422	
US 20030233096	A1	20031218	US 2000194685	P	20000405	200401
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
			US 2003397049	A	20030325	
US 6726691	B2	20040427	US 98134323	A	19980814	200429
			US 2000194685	P	20000405	
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
AU 2001253267	A2	20011023	AU 2001253267	A	20010405	200433
US 20040167562	A1	20040826	US 98134323	A	19980814	200457
			US 2000194685	P	20000405	
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
			US 2004783723	A	20040220	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000194685 P 20000405; US 2001827260 A 20010405; US 2003420206 A 20030422; US 2003397049 A 20030325; US 98134323 A 19980814; US 2004783723 A 20040220

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200176514	A2	E	60	A61F-002/44	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200153267	A				
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Based on patent WO 200176514

US 20020161373	A1			A61F-005/00	Provisional application US 2000194685
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EP 1272131	A2	E		A61F-002/46	Based on patent WO 200176514
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

KR 2002091179	A			A61F-002/44	
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CN 1427700	A			A61F-002/46	
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JP 2003530151	W		60	A61B-017/56	Based on patent WO 200176514
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US 20030220648	A1			A61F-005/00	Provisional application US 2000194685
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Div ex application US 2001827260

US 20030233096	A1			A61F-005/00	Provisional application US 2000194685
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US 6726691	B2			A61B-017/58	CIP of application US 2001827260
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CIP of application US 2001827260

CIP of application US 98134323

Provisional application US 2000194685

CIP of patent US 6241734

AU 2001253267	A2			A61F-002/44	Based on patent WO 200176514
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US 20040167562	A1			A61M-029/00	CIP of application US 98134323
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CIP of application US 98134323

Provisional application US 2000194685

Div ex application US 2001827260

CIP of patent US 6241734

Div ex patent US 6726691

Abstract (Basic): WO 200176514 A2

NOVELTY - A vertebral compression fracture is treated or prevented by inserting an insertion device into a vertebral body; inserting a cavity-forming device through the insertion device into a **cancellous bone** (115) in the vertebral body (105); displacing **cancellous bone** to create a cavity (170) and a barrier region of compressed **cancellous**

bone ; and filling the cavity with a filler (180).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a **balloon** catheter comprising a lumen within the tube, an expandable material, and an opening communicating with the lumen.

USE - For treating, i.e. repairing, reinforcing, and/or treating fractured and/or diseased bone.

ADVANTAGE - The method obviates the need for high pressure injection of bone filler, thus reducing the possibilities of cement leakage and/or extravazation outside of the bone. The creation of flow paths permits greater control in the placement of the bone filler material within the vertebral body.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a lateral view of a lumbar vertebra.

Vertebral body (105)

Cancellous bone (115)

Cavity (170)

Filler (180)

pp; 60 DwgNo 8A/20

Title Terms: TREAT; PREVENT; VERTEBRA; COMPRESS; FRACTURE; INSERT; CAVITY; FORMING; DEVICE; BONE; CAVITY; BARRIER; REGION; COMPRESS; BONE; FILL; CAVITY; FILL

Derwent Class: A96; B07; D22; P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; **A61F-002/44 ; A61F-002/46 ; A61F-005/00 ; A61M-029/00**

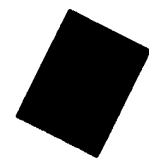
International Patent Class (Additional): A61L-027/00; A61L-027/56; A61M-025/00; A61M-025/10

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

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52/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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*Hand
flag*



010373916 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-275278/199536

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975; 1999-371276;
2000-086828; 2003-209147; 2003-417635; 2003-697288; 2003-776174;
2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245; 2004-570775;
2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRPX Acc No: N95-210398

Inflatable balloon for use in surgical protocol relating to fixation of bone - has non-expandable body of predetermined shape and size when inflated, with restrainers to limit shape and size

Patent Assignee: REILEY M A (REIL-I); SCHOLTEN A (SCHO-I); TALMADGE K (TALM-I); KYPHON INC (KYPH-N); RAILEY M A (RAIL-I); SCOLTEN A (SCOL-I); TALMAGI K (TALM-I); TALMAGIE K (TALM-I)

Inventor: REILEY M A; SCHOLTEN A; TALMADGE K; SCOLTEN A; TALMAGIE K

Number of Countries: 061 Number of Patents: 022

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9520362	A1	19950803	WO 95US1011	A	19950124	199536 B
AU 9516073	A	19950815	AU 9516073	A	19950124	199546
NO 9603115	A	19960925	WO 95US1011	A	19950124	199648
			NO 963115	A	19960725	
EP 741547	A1	19961113	EP 95908122	A	19950124	199650
			WO 95US1011	A	19950124	
JP 9508292	W	19970826	JP 95520152	A	19950124	199744
			WO 95US1011	A	19950124	
KR 97700458	A	19970212	WO 95US1011	A	19950124	199809
			KR 96704019	A	19960725	
NZ 279442	A	19980226	NZ 279442	A	19950124	199813
			WO 95US1011	A	19950124	
AU 702330	B	19990218	AU 9516073	A	19950124	199919
US 6066154	A	20000523	US 94188224	A	19940126	200032
			US 97792934	A	19970122	
RU 2147213	C1	20000410	WO 95US1011	A	19950124	200052
			RU 96117032	A	19950124	
US 6235043	B1	20010522	US 94188224	A	19940126	200130
			US 97788786	A	19970123	
US 20010011174	A1	20010802	US 94188224	A	19940126	200147
			US 2001788786	A	20010220	
			US 2001811336	A	20010316	
US 20010044626	A1	20011122	US 97788786	A	19970123	200176 N
			US 9859796	A	19980413	
US 6423083	B1	20020723	US 97788786	A	19970123	200254 N
			US 9859796	A	19980413	
JP 3333211	B2	20021015	JP 95520152	A	19950124	200275
			WO 95US1011	A	19950124	
KR 355207	B	20030124	WO 95US1011	A	19950124	200339
			KR 96704019	A	19960725	
US 6663647	B2	20031216	US 94188224	A	19940126	200382
			US 97788786	A	19970123	
			US 9859796	A	19980413	
			US 2002200674	A	20020722	
US 20040153114	A1	20040805	US 94188224	A	19940126	200452
			US 97788786	A	19970123	
			US 9859796	A	19980413	
			US 2002200674	A	20020722	
			US 2003411573	A	20030410	
			US 2003747547	A	20031229	

EP 1464293	A1	20041006	EP 95908122	A	19950124	200465
			EP 200476935	A	19950124	
EP 1498079	A1	20050119	EP 95908122	A	19950124	200506
			EP 200477703	A	19950124	
EP 741547	B1	20050420	EP 95908122	A	19950124	200528
			WO 95US1011	A	19950124	
			EP 200476935	A	19950124	
			EP 200477703	A		
DE 69534156	E	20050525	DE 95634156	A	19950124	200538
			EP 95908122	A	19950124	
			WO 95US1011	A	19950124	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94188224 A 19940126; US 97792934 A 19970122; US 97788786 A 19970123; US 2001788786 A 20010220; US 2001811336 A 20010316; US 9859796 A 19980413; US 2002200674 A 20020722; US 2003411573 A 20030410; US 2003747547 A 20031229

Cited Patents: US 5108404; US 5331975; US 5361752

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9520362	A1	E	53	A61B-017/68	
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Designated States (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ

AU 9516073	A				
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Based on patent WO 9520362

EP 741547	A1	E	53		
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Based on patent WO 9520362

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 9508292	W		45	A61B-017/56	
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Based on patent WO 9520362

KR 97700458	A			A61B-017/68	
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Based on patent WO 9520362

NZ 279442	A				
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Based on patent WO 9520362

AU 702330	B				
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Previous Publ. patent AU 9516073

Based on patent WO 9520362

US 6066154	A			A61B-017/56	
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Div ex application US 94188224

RU 2147213	C1			A61B-017/68	
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Based on patent WO 9520362

US 6235043	B1			A61M-029/00	
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Cont of application US 94188224

US 20010011174	A1			A61B-017/56	
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Cont of application US 94188224

Div ex application US 2001788786

US 20010044626	A1			A61F-005/04	
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Div ex application US 97788786

Div ex patent US 6235043

US 6423083	B1			A61B-017/56	
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Div ex application US 97788786

JP 3333211	B2	17		A61B-017/56	
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Previous Publ. patent JP 9508292

Based on patent WO 9520362

KR 355207	B			A61B-017/68	
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Previous Publ. patent KR 97700458

Based on patent WO 9520362

US 6663647	B2			A61B-017/56	
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Cont of application US 94188224

Div ex application US 97788786

Div ex application US 9859796

Div ex patent US 6235043

Div ex patent US 6423083

US 20040153114	A1			A61M-029/00	
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Cont of application US 94188224

Div ex application US 97788786

Div ex application US 9859796

Div ex application US 2002200674

Div ex application US 2003411573

Div ex patent US 6235043

Div ex patent US 6423083

Div ex patent US 6663647

EP 1464293	A1	E		A61B-017/68	
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Div ex application EP 95908122

Div ex patent EP 741547

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
 NL PT SE
 EP 1498079 A1 E A61B-017/68 Div ex application EP 95908122
 Div ex patent EP 741547
 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
 NL PT SE
 EP 741547 B1 E A61B-017/68 Div ex application EP 200476935
 Div ex application EP 200477703
 Div ex patent EP 1464293
 Div ex patent EP 1498079
 Based on patent WO 9520362
 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
 NL PT SE
 DE 69534156 E A61B-017/68 Based on patent EP 741547
 Based on patent WO 9520362

Abstract (Basic): WO 9520362 A

The balloon comprises inflatable balloon body (12,14) for insertion into the bone. The body has a shape and size to compress at least a portion of the **cancellous bone**, to form a cavity in the **cancellous bone**, and restore the original position of the outer cortical bone, if fractured or collapsed. The balloon is prevented from applying excessive pressure to the outer cortical bone.

The **wall** or **walls** of the balloon are such that the proper inflation of the balloon body is achieved to provide for optimum compression of all the bone marrow. The balloon is folded so that it can be easily inserted into the bone. The balloon can be made to have a suction catheter (16) and has a member of restraint of size and shape.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For compacting bone marrow and/or the **trabecular bone** and/or **cancellous bone** against the inner surface of the cortical **wall** of the bone. Significantly improves treatment by incorporating additional engineering features.

Dwg.1/20

Title Terms: INFLATE; BALLOON; SURGICAL; PROTOCOL; RELATED; FIX; BONE; NON; EXPAND; BODY; PREDETERMINED; SHAPE; SIZE; INFLATE; RESTRAIN; LIMIT; SHAPE; SIZE

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; A61B-017/68; **A61F-005/04** ; A61M-029/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/88; **A61F-002/46** ; A61M-025/10

File Segment: EngPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	2436	KYPHOPLAST? OR VERTEBROPLAST? OR (KYPHO OR VERTEBRO)() (PLAST???)
S2	2227257	EXPAND? OR INFLAT? OR DISTEND? OR DISTENSION? OR OPEN???? - OR INSUFFLAT? OR DILAT????
S3	317112	BOLUS? OR BALLOON? OR TAMP? ? OR TAMPING
S4	46259	(CANCEL?? OR TRABECULA? OR SPONG? OR POROUS? OR LATTICE(-)WORK? OR MEDULLA?) (N) (BONE? ? OR SUBSTAN?)
S5	10112157	PLATFORM? OR SUPPORT? ? OR FOUNDATION? OR GUID??? OR BARRIER? OR BLOCK??? OR PLATE? ?
S6	1357986	ARM OR ARMS? OR WALL OR WALLS?
S7	7316873	PROJECT???? OR EXTEND??? OR EXTENSION? OR RESTRAIN??? OR CONSTRAIN??? OR OBSTRUCT??? OR DIRECT????
S8	2002351	CATHETER? OR CANNULA? OR CANULA? OR SHEATH? OR SHUNT? OR TUBE OR TUBES OR CONDUIT? OR STENT? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR OR HOLLOW? ?
S9	73	S1 AND S4
S10	50	S1(S)S4
S11	26	RD (unique items)
S12	200	S1(S)S3
S13	182312	S7(7N)S5:S6
S14	0	S12 AND S13
S15	15	S12 AND S8
S16	9	RD (unique items)
S17	56241	S2(5N)S3
S18	20	S17 AND S4
S19	20	S18 NOT S15
S20	9	RD (unique items)
S21	553	S13 AND S17
S22	2	S21 AND S4
S23	0	S22 NOT (S15 OR S19)
S24	4906144	COMPACT? OR CONDENS? OR COMPRESS? OR PACK?? OR PACKING OR - PRESS???
S25	4906144	S24(10N)S24
S26	2697	S4(10N)S24
S27	6	S26 AND S17
S28	0	S27 NOT (S15 OR S19)
S29	17	S26 AND S13
S30	17	S29 NOT (S15 OR S16)
S31	9	RD (unique items)
S32	10913	S13 AND S8
S33	1	S32 AND S26
S34	11	S32 AND S4
S35	10	S34 NOT (S15 OR S19 OR S30 OR S33)
S36	4	RD (unique items)
S37	1756	S2:S3 AND S4
S38	105	S37 AND S7 AND S5:S6
S39	102	S38 NOT (S15 OR S19 OR S30 OR S33)
S40	70	RD (unique items)
S41	64	S37(S)S7(S)S5:S6
S42	62	S41 NOT (S15 OR S19 OR S30 OR S33)
S43	37	RD (unique items)
S44	10	KYPHX
S45	4	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 5: Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2005/Jul W4
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File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Jul W4
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(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

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(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp.
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File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Jun
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11/5/12 (Item 7 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

12517953 Genuine Article#: 775WE Number of References: 32

Title: Conventional and semi-open kyphoplasty

Author(s): Boszczyk BM (REPRINT) ; Bierschneider M; Hauck S; Vastmans J;
Potulski M; Beisse R; Robert B; Jaksche H

Corporate Source: Berufsgenossenschaftliche Unfallklin Murnau, Abt
Neurochirurg, Prof Kuntscher Str 8/D-82418 Murnau//Germany/ (REPRINT);
Berufsgenossenschaftliche Unfallklin Murnau, Abt Neurochirurg, D-82418
Murnau//Germany/

Journal: ORTHOPADE, 2004, V33, N1 (JAN), P13-21

ISSN: 0085-4530 **Publication date:** 20040100

Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA

Language: German **Document Type:** ARTICLE

Geographic Location: Germany

Journal Subject Category: ORTHOPEDICS

Abstract: **Kyphoplasty** is a young method which was developed for the minimally invasive augmentation of osteoporotic vertebral fractures. In contrast to **vertebroplasty**, the **kyphoplasty** technique allows an age-dependent fracture reduction through the inflation of a special balloon in the fractured **cancellous bone** of the vertebral body. The **cancellous bone** of the fracture zone is compressed by the balloon, so that a cavity remains in the vertebral body after removing the balloon, which is filled with highly viscous augmentation material. The reduced risk of serious complications, for example epidural leakage of augmentation material, justifies progressively expanding the indications for this technique to traumatic fractures with involvement of the posterior vertebral wall and neoplastic vertebral collapse due to osteolytic metastasis. Besides the indications for the conventional percutaneous approaches, the microsurgical interlaminary approach allows the use of **kyphoplasty** in more complex fractures involving compression of the neural structures.

Kyphoplasty induces swift pain relief and allows rapid mobilisation of patients due to the immediate stabilisation of the affected vertebral bodies. Apart from the operative intervention, the medical treatment of the primary disease and the rehabilitation of the individual patient should be optimised through an interdisciplinary approach.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: kyphoplasty ; spine ; minimally invasive surgery ; vertebral fracture

Identifiers--Keyword Plus(R): VERTEBRAL COMPRESSION FRACTURES; PERCUTANEOUS VERTEBROPLASTY; PULMONARY-EMBOLISM; THORACOLUMBAR SPINE; ACRYLIC CEMENT; COMPLICATIONS; PREVALENT

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 WONG W, 2000, V2, P117, J WOMENS IMAGING

11/5/24 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

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15860849 PASCAL No.: 02-0580658

An in vivo comparison of the potential for extravertebral cement leak after Vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty. Point of View

PHILLIPS Frank M; WETZEL F Todd; LIEBERMAN Isadore; CAMPBELL-HUPP Marrion ; BARR John D

University of Chicago Spine Center, Chicago, Illinois, United States;
 Department of Orthopaedics, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, United States;
 Center for Neuroendovascular Surgery, Baptist Memorial Hospitals, Mid South Imaging and Therapeutics, Memphis, Tennessee, United States

Journal: Spine : (Philadelphia, PA. 1976), 2002, 27 (19) 2173-2179

ISSN: 0362-2436 CODEN: SPINDD Availability: INIST-18922;
 354000102150780150

No. of Refs.: 36 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Study Design. A prospective in vivo study was conducted during the performance of kyphoplasty for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, comparing extravertebral contrast extravasation with kyphoplasty and vertebroplasty. **Objective.** To determine the frequency and pattern of extravertebral contrast extravasation after intravertebral injection during kyphoplasty and vertebroplasty, which have implications for cement leakage during these procedures. **of Background Data** Vertebroplasty involves the injection of cement directly into the **cancellous bone** of a fractured vertebral body in an attempt to stabilize the fracture. High rates of extravertebral cement leakage have been noted. Injection of contrast into the vertebral body under fluoroscopy has been recommended in an attempt to predict and minimize cement leakage. An alternative procedure, **balloon kyphoplasty**, involves the percutaneous placement of an inflatable bone tamp into the fractured vertebral body. As the tamp is inflated, vertebral body height is restored and a cavity is created within the vertebral body, allowing for low-pressure cement filling of the cavity. **Methods.** During 20 **kyphoplasty** surgeries for vertebral compression fractures, contrast studies were performed. Immediately after positioning of an 11-gauge biopsy needle within the midvertebral body, 5 mL of Omnipaque was injected, mimicking vertebroplasty injection. Cinefluoroscopic images were obtained during injection. After bilateral

fracture reduction and intravertebral cavity creation using inflatable bone tamps (**kyphoplasty**), contrast was injected again, mirroring cement injection during **kyphoplasty** . Scoring of the extra-vertebral contrast leakage was based on filling of the inferior vena cava and epidural vessels, as well as direct contrast extension through the vertebral cortex. Results. The mean contrast leak scores for **vertebroplasty** - and **kyphoplasty** -stage injections were, respectively, 4.3 and 0.8 of 6 (P = 0.0001). The scores for epidural vessel and inferior vena cava filling and transcortical contrast leak each was significantly lower for **kyphoplasty** - than for **vertebroplasty** -stage injections (P = 0.0001 each). Conclusions. The findings showed less vascular and transcortical extravasation of injected contrast with **kyphoplasty** than with **vertebroplasty** . Although leakage of contrast may not correlate precisely with polymethyl-methacrylate leakage, the authors believe this study highlights the relative safety of these procedures.

English Descriptors: Plasty; Vertebra; Treatment; Fracture; Spine; Association; Osteoporosis; Comparative study; Technique; Leak; Intraoperative; Cement; Radioscopy; Contrast media; Human; Extravasation; In vivo

Broad Descriptors: Orthopedic surgery; Diseases of the osteoarticular system; Trauma; Spine disease; Bone disease; Radiodiagnosis; Chirurgie orthopedique; Systeme osteoarticulaire pathologie; Traumatisme; Rachis pathologie; Osteopathie; Radiodiagnostic; Cirugia ortopedica; Sistema osteoarticular patologia; Traumatismo; Raquis patologia; Osteopatia; Radiodiagnostico

French Descriptors: Plastie; Vertebre; Traitement; Fracture; Rachis; Association; Osteoporose; Etude comparative; Technique; Fuite; Peroperatoire; Ciment; Radioscopie; Produit contraste; Homme; Extravasation; In vivo; Cyphoplastie; Vertebroplastie; Tassement vertebraal

Classification Codes: 002B25I

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16/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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0014545109 BIOSIS NO.: 200300500137

**Use of a screw-syringe injector for cement delivery during kyphoplasty:
Technical report.**

AUTHOR: Amar Arun Paul (Reprint); Larsen Donald W; Teitelbaum George P
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Neurological Surgery, 1200 North State
Street, Suite 5046, Los Angeles, CA, 90033-1029, USA**USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: amar@aya.yale.edu
JOURNAL: Neurosurgery (Hagerstown) 53 (2): p380-383 August 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0148-396X (ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **OBJECTIVE:** Percutaneous **kyphoplasty** is postulated to have several advantages over percutaneous **vertebroplasty** for the treatment of vertebral compression fractures and is gaining increased popularity. However, cement delivery with the KyphX kit (Kyphon, Inc., Santa Clara, CA), the only commercially available device for percutaneous **kyphoplasty**, is relatively problematic. This kit uses a series of "bone filler device" (BFD) **tubes**. Each BFD must be loaded manually with cement, which is then injected into the **kyphoplasty** cavity by manually depressing an inner stylet. The high profile of the BFD **cannulas** and their stylets requires frequent repositioning of the image intensifier **tube** and table. Because each accommodates only a small volume, the BFDs must be exchanged frequently. This delivery method also places the operator's hands directly in the field of radiation. We sought to overcome these limitations. **METHODS:** Dissatisfied with the shortcomings of the BFDs, we substituted the EZflow screw-syringe injector (Parallax Medical, Mountain View, CA) we use to deliver cement during conventional percutaneous **vertebroplasty**. This amalgam of the KyphX kit and the screw-syringe injector has been used for **kyphoplasty** treatment of 26 thoracolumbar compression fractures in 17 patients. **RESULTS:** The screw-syringe injector allows controlled volumetric delivery of large **boluses** of high-viscosity cement without having to refill the reservoir. It minimizes radiation exposure and does not require repositioning of the x-ray **tubes**. It may theoretically allow decompression should cement extrusion occur. Also, it delivers cement to the interstices of bony trabeculae outside the **kyphoplasty** cavity, thus combining the mechanical benefits of percutaneous **kyphoplasty** and percutaneous **vertebroplasty**. **CONCLUSION:** The use of a screw-syringe injector has several merits over the customary means of cement delivery during **kyphoplasty**.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Equipment Apparatus Devices and Instruments; Methods and Techniques; Orthopedics--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--patient
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
DISEASES: thoracolumbar compression fracture--bone disease, injury, therapy
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: cement--delivery
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: EZflow screw-syringe injector--medical equipment;

percutaneous kyphoplasty--clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques

CONCEPT CODES:

12512 Pathology - Therapy

18006 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

16/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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12789406 Genuine Article#: 821MU Number of References: 41

Title: Kyphoplasty for treatment of osteoporotic vertebral fractures

Author(s): Heini PF (REPRINT) ; Orler R

Corporate Source: Inselspital Bern, Dept Orthopaed Surg, Spine

Serv, Freiburgstr/CH-3010 Bern//Switzerland/ (REPRINT); Inselspital

Bern, Dept Orthopaed Surg, Spine Serv, CH-3010 Bern//Switzerland/

Journal: EUROPEAN SPINE JOURNAL, 2004, V13, N3 (MAY), P184-192

ISSN: 0940-6719 Publication date: 20040500

Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA

Language: English Document Type: REVIEW

Geographic Location: Switzerland

Journal Subject Category: CLINICAL NEUROLOGY; ORTHOPEDICS

Abstract: Cement reinforcement for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral fractures is efficient mean with high success in pain release and prevention of further sintering of the reinforced vertebrae; however, the technique does not allow to address the kyphotic deformity.

Kyphoplasty was designed to address the kyphotic deformity and help to realign the spine. It involves the percutaneous placement of an inflatable bone **tamp** into a vertebral body. Restoration of VB height and kyphosis correction is achieved by inflation of the bone **tamp** with liquid. After deflation, a cavity is created that eases the cement application. The potential of kyphosis reduction is given in fresh fractures with a range of 0-90% for height restoration and absolute correction of the kyphotic angle of 8.5degrees. The cavity formation, on one hand, and the different cementing technique leads to lower risk for cement extravasation. An alternative method for kyphosis correction represents the so-called lordoplasty where the adjacent vertebrae are reinforced first and with the **cannulas** in place acting as a lever the reduction of the collapsed vertebra can be performed. The results with respect to kyphosis correction are superior in comparison with a **kyphoplasty** procedure.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: spine ; osteoporosis ; kyphoplasty ; vertebroplasty ; lordoplasty

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): VIVO BIOMECHANICAL EVALUATION; BODY COMPRESSION FRACTURES; QUALITY-OF-LIFE; PERCUTANEOUS **VERTEBROPLASTY** ; **BALLOON KYPHOPLASTY** ; CEMENT; WOMEN; OUTCOMES; PAIN; STABILIZATION

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16/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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13196431 EMBASE No: 2005263142

Minimally invasive reduction and internal stabilization of osteoporotic vertebral body fractures (Balloon Kyphoplasty)

MINIMAL INVASIVE REPOSITION UND INNERE STABILISIERUNG OSTEOPOROTISCHER WIRBELKORPER FRAKTUREN (BALLONIKYPHOPLASTIE)

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Operative Orthopädie und Traumatologie (OPER. ORTHOP. TRAUMATOL.) (Germany) 2003, 15/4 (343-362)

CODEN: OOTPA ISSN: 0934-6694

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: GERMAN; ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: GERMAN; ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 19

Objective: Restoration of height of a fractured vertebral body with an inflatable balloon system introduced transpedicularly into the vertebral body. The system creates a cavity that is filled with bone cement. This minimally invasive procedure creates an internal stabilization.
 Indications: Osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures with an intact posterior wall. Osteolytic metastases. Primary benign vertebral tumors such as hemangiomata. Traumatic compression fractures with an intact posterior

wall. Contraindications: Unstable burst fractures involving the posterior wall. Coagulopathies. Disk herniation accompanied by radiculopathy. Compression of entire vertebral body (vertebra plana). Surgical Technique: In prone position and under fluoroscopic control transpedicular placement of Yamshidi needles into the posterior third of the vertebral body through stab incisions. Insertion of guide wires through these needles for proper placement of working **cannulae**. Drilling of a channel for insertion of the balloon system. Under fluoroscopy in two planes, pressure-controlled filling of the balloon with a contrast medium. Once the proper vertebral height has been obtained, removal of contrast medium and balloon and filling of the cavity with cement avoiding any leakage into the spinal canal. Once the cement has hardened, removal of working **cannulae**, skin closure. Results: In a prospective study of 95 patients (165 vertebral bodies) with osteoporotic fractures treated with PMMA cement or calcium phosphate filling, we observed a marked symptom reduction in 89%. The average restoration of height amounted to 16%. Cement leakage not leading to any complications occurred in 14 vertebral bodies (8%), a percentage far below published values of 20-70%. (c) Urban & Vogel Munchen 2003.

DEVICE BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: Yamshidi

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

contrast medium; gentamicin bone cement; calcium phosphate

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*fragility fracture--surgery--su; *vertebra fracture--surgery--su; *
kyphoplasty

minimally invasive surgery; vertebra body; spine stabilization; treatment indication; treatment contraindication; surgical technique; surgical approach; guide wire; fluoroscopy; vertebral canal; prospective study; treatment outcome; body height; human; major clinical study; clinical trial; article; priority journal

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 10103-46-5, 13767-12-9, 14358-97-5, 7758-87-4 (calcium phosphate)

SECTION HEADINGS:

027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation

033 Orthopedic Surgery

16/5/5 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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12471970 EMBASE No: 2004071275

Ballon kyphoplasty for vertebral compression fracture using a unilateral balloon tamp via a uni-pedicular approach: Technical note

Hoh B.L.; Rabinov J.D.; Pryor J.C.; Hirsch J.A.

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Pain Physician (PAIN PHYS.) (United States) 2004, 7/1 (111-114)

CODEN: PPAHA ISSN: 1533-3159

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 4

Objective: Percutaneous **balloon kyphoplasty**, like percutaneous **vertebroplasty** is a therapeutic intervention for painful osteoporotic vertebral body compression fracture. The procedure involves placement of bilateral inflatable **balloon tamps** in the fractured vertebral body via a bilateral transpedicular or bilateral extra-pedicular approach. We describe performance of **balloon kyphoplasty** using a unilateral, single, **balloon tamp** via a unilateral transpedicular approach. The advantages

of a unilateral approach are reducing the risk, albeit low, of pedicle fracture, medial transgression of the pedicle and/or transgression into the spinal canal, nerve injury, cement extravasation along the **cannula** tract, and spinal epidural hematoma. Additionally, operative and anesthesia time is reduced, as well as the costs of **balloon tamps**, **cannulas**, and needles. Case Illustration: An 83-year-old woman with osteoporosis presented with severe lower thoracic back pain which occurred when she bent over to lift a heavy box. The pain was reproducible on palpation of the T-11 spinous process. A spine MRI with STIR (short tau inversion recovery) sequence demonstrated a subacute T-11 vertebral body compression fracture with associated edema. A T-11 **balloon kyphoplasty** was performed using a unilateral inflatable **balloon tamp** via a unilateral transpedicular approach. The patient reported immediate relief of pain and improvement of visual analog score (VAS) for pain from preoperative 10 to postoperative 2. She was able to ambulate postoperatively whereas preoperatively she was inhibited by pain. Conclusion: **Balloon kyphoplasty** can be performed using a unilateral **balloon tamp** via a unilateral pedicular approach. The key is a medial needle trajectory with a final **balloon** position in the midline of the vertebral body.

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*vertebra fracture--diagnosis--di; *vertebra fracture--surgery--su
balloon; surgical approach; surgical technique; percutaneous vertebroplasty
; clinical feature; osteoporosis; low back pain; palpation; nuclear
magnetic resonance imaging; visual analog scale; edema; disease association
; fluoroscopy; vertebra body; human; female; case report; aged; article

SECTION HEADINGS:

008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
014 Radiology
033 Orthopedic Surgery

?

20/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0014679610 BIOSIS NO.: 200400060367

Inflatable device for use in surgical protocol relating to fixation of bone

AUTHOR: Reiley Mark A (Reprint); Scholten Arie; Talmadge Karen

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Patents 1277 (3): Dec. 16, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: e-file

PATENT NUMBER: US 6663647 PATENT DATE GRANTED: December 16, 2003 20031216

PATENT CLASSIFICATION: 606-192 PATENT ASSIGNEE: Kyphon Inc.

PATENT COUNTRY: USA

ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A balloon for use in compressing **cancellous bone** and marrow (also known as **medullary bone** or **trabecular bone**) against the inner cortex of bones whether the bones are fractured or not. The **balloon** comprises an **inflatable**, non-**expandable** **balloon** body for insertion into said bone. The body has a shape and size to compress at least a portion of the **cancellous bone** to form a cavity in the **cancellous bone** and to restore the original position of the outer cortical bone, if fractured or collapsed. The balloon is prevented from applying excessive pressure to the outer cortical bone. The wall or walls of the **balloon** are such that proper **inflation** the **balloon** body is achieved to provide for optimum compression of all the bone marrow. The balloon is able to be folded so that it can be inserted quickly into a bone. The balloon can be made to have a suction catheter. The main purpose of the balloon is the forming or enlarging of a cavity or passage in a bone, especially in, but not limited to, vertebral bodies.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Equipment Apparatus Devices and Instrumentation; Methods and Techniques; Orthopedics--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Surgery --Medical Sciences

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: balloon--surgical instrument; bone fixation method--clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques

CONCEPT CODES:

11105 Anatomy and Histology - Surgery

12512 Pathology - Therapy

18006 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology

20/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0014439905 BIOSIS NO.: 200300398335

Histologic evaluation of human vertebral bodies after vertebral augmentation with polymethyl methacrylate.

AUTHOR: Togawa Daisuke; Bauer Thomas W (Reprint); Lieberman Isador H; Takikawa Satoshi

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery and Pathology, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, 9500 Euclid Avenue, L-25, Cleveland, OH, 44195, USA**
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JOURNAL: Spine 28 (14): p1521-1527 July 15, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0362-2436 (ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Study Design: Histologic documentation of vertebral bodies retrieved from human patients. Objectives: The purpose of this study is to illustrate the histologic findings of two cases in which vertebroplasty and/or kyphoplasty had been performed. Summary of Background Data: There are a number of controversies to vertebral augmentation, including the use of **inflatable** bone **tamps**, use of nonstandardized polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) preparations, the extent and significance of thermal necrosis, any foreign body reaction, and cement extravasation. Methods: Four vertebral bodies from two cases ranging from 1 month to 2 years after surgery were analyzed histologically. Microscope slides of retrieved vertebral bodies were reviewed with special reference for evidence of thermal necrosis, foreign body reaction, migration of cement, cement voids and fractures, and for the influence of the bone tamp on adjacent bone. Results: The **cancellous bone** around the cement of the kyphoplasty specimen showed good density, suggesting that the tamping had displaced bone, essentially autografting the space around the cement. Bone immediately around the cement did not show extensive necrosis, but there were a few spicules of necrotic bone associated with creeping substitution, suggesting either thermal effect, the original fracture, or displacement of bone by the procedure. Foreign body giant cells and macrophages were identified in the fibrous membrane around the PMMA in all segments. These cells contained material consistent with cement particles and/or barium sulfate. Particles were also present within vascular spaces. Conclusions: To our knowledge, these cases are among the first published reports of human histology after vertebral cement augmentation and have implications concerning the nature of the surgical procedures as well as the material used for injection.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9011-14-7: polymethyl methacrylate

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Methods and Techniques; Skeletal System--Movement and Support

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: bone--skeletal system; macrophage--blood and lymphatics, immune system; vertebral body--skeletal system

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

DISEASES: thermal necrosis--injury

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: polymethyl methacrylate

METHODS & EQUIPMENT: histologic evaluation--histology and cytology techniques, laboratory techniques; vertebral augmentation--experimental surgical techniques, laboratory techniques

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: bone density; cement migration; foreign body reaction

CONCEPT CODES:

02506 Cytology - Animal

02508 Cytology - Human

15002 Blood - Blood and lymph studies

15004 Blood - Blood cell studies

18004 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Physiology and biochemistry

34502 Immunology - General and methods

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

20/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R) File 5: Biosis Previews(R)
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0013995687 BIOSIS NO.: 200200589198

An in vivo comparison of the potential for extravertebral cement leak after vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty

AUTHOR: Phillips Frank M (Reprint); Wetzel F Todd; Lieberman Isadore; Campbell-Hupp Marrión

AUTHOR ADDRESS: University of Chicago Spine Center, 4646 North Marine Drive, Chicago, IL, 60640, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Spine 27 (19): p2173-2178 October 1, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0362-2436

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Study Design. A prospective in vivo study was conducted during the performance of kyphoplasty for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, comparing extravertebral contrast extravasation with kyphoplasty and vertebroplasty. Objective. To determine the frequency and pattern of extravertebral contrast extravasation after intravertebral injection during kyphoplasty and vertebroplasty, which have implications for cement leakage during these procedures. Summary of Background Data. Vertebroplasty involves the injection of cement directly into the **cancellous bone** of a fractured vertebral body in an attempt to stabilize the fracture. High rates of extravertebral cement leakage have been noted. Injection of contrast into the vertebral body under fluoroscopy has been recommended in an attempt to predict and minimize cement leakage. An alternative procedure, balloon kyphoplasty, involves the percutaneous placement of an **inflatable bone tamp** into the fractured vertebral body. As the **tamp** is **inflated**, vertebral body height is restored and a cavity is created within the vertebral body, allowing for low-pressure cement filling of the cavity. Methods. During 20 kyphoplasty surgeries for vertebral compression fractures, contrast studies were performed. Immediately after positioning of an 11-gauge biopsy needle within the midvertebral body, 5 mL of Omnipaque was injected, mimicking vertebroplasty injection. Cinefluoroscopic images were obtained during injection. After bilateral fracture reduction and intravertebral cavity creation using **inflatable bone tamps** (kyphoplasty), contrast was injected again, mimicking cement injection during kyphoplasty. Scoring of the extravertebral contrast leakage was based on filling of the inferior vena cava and epidural vessels, as well as direct contrast extension through the vertebral cortex. Results. The mean contrast leak scores for vertebroplasty- and kyphoplasty-stage injections were, respectively, 4.3 and 0.8 of 6 ($P = 0.0001$). The scores for epidural vessel and inferior vena cava filling and transcortical contrast leak each was significantly lower for kyphoplasty- than for vertebroplasty-stage injections ($P = 0.0001$ each). Conclusions. The findings showed less vascular and transcortical extravasation of injected contrast with kyphoplasty than with vertebroplasty. Although leakage of contrast may not correlate precisely with polymethylmethacrylate leakage, the authors believe this study highlights the relative safety of these procedures.

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biomaterials; Orthopedics--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Surgery--Medical Sciences
 BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)
 COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
 DISEASES: vertebral fracture--bone disease, injury, surgery
 MESH TERMS: Spinal Fractures (MeSH)
 CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: extravertebral cement
 METHODS & EQUIPMENT: cinefluoroscopy--imaging method; kyphoplasty--surgical method; vertebroplasty--surgical method
 CONCEPT CODES:
 10511 Biophysics - Bioengineering
 11105 Anatomy and Histology - Surgery
 12512 Pathology - Therapy
 18006 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology
 BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
 86215 Hominidae

20/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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13927390 Genuine Article#: 925BM Number of References: 11
Title: Distraction osteogenesis in the craniofacial skeleton
 Author(s): Robinson RC (REPRINT) ; Knapp TR
 Corporate Source: Suite 300,7430 E Pk Meadows Dr/Lone Tree//CO/80124 (REPRINT); Private Practice Oral & Maxillofacial Surg,Lone Tree//CO/80124; OrthoNetx Inc,Superior//CO/80503(RCRobR@cs.com)
 Journal: OTOLARYNGOLOGIC CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA, 2005, V38, N2 (APR), P 333-+
 ISSN: 0030-6665 Publication date: 20050400
 Publisher: W B SAUNDERS CO, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE WEST CURTIS CENTER, STE 300, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3399 USA
 Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
 Geographic Location: USA
 Journal Subject Category: OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
 Abstract: Distraction osteogenesis (DO) is a surgically induced process in which a bone of endochondral (long bone of an extremity) or membranous (skull, face) origin is subject to corticotomy (osteotomy through cortical bone, respecting cancellous bone and periosteal blood supply), then mechanically separated at a precise daily rate and rhythm. The result is the predictable production of healthy, permanent new bone in the distraction gap. The effective lengthening of bone, when properly planned and applied, may successfully correct congenital and acquired length discrepancies and deformities in limbs, jaws, facial bones, and the skull.

The term "distraction osteogenesis," however descriptive, does not tell the whole story. More precisely, tensile stress across cut bone ends to elongate or reshape a skeletal member necessarily forces remodeling and adaptive growth of surrounding soft tissues. From a clinical perspective, the better term for the process of tissue generation by application of tensile stress may be "mechanically induced growth" (MIG). The induced growth of soft tissue alone (skin, muscles, blood vessels, and nerves) is broadly used in reconstructive surgery under the rubric of tissue expansion. MIG using silicone or polyurethane balloons progressively distended with saline has enabled expanded composite tissue flap coverage of defects throughout

the body. Bone-based MIG is truly pansomatic, and the clinician who adopts this viewpoint is more likely to avoid many of the soft tissue complications that may accompany the process. These complications can include compromised blood supply with skin and soft tissue necrosis, compartment syndromes, paresthesias and paralysis, and secondary musculoskeletal injury and deformity resulting from overly tight fascia and ligament structures.

MIG based on DO was described exactly 100 years ago, in June, 1904, by A. Cordivilla of Bologna, Italy, at the eighteenth meeting of the American Association of Orthopaedic Surgeons, where he presented a paper entitled, "On the means of lengthening, in the lower limbs, the muscles and tissues which are shortened through deformity." Cordivilla described 26 cases in which he inserted transosseous nails through the calcaneus or tibia, enclosed them in plaster, and used them to distract the lower leg against a pelvic stop to lengthen the bone and soft tissues of the femoral or tibia/fibula regions after having created an osteotomy at the desired site of lengthening. He was able to straighten and lengthen affected limbs by 3 to 8 cm. His use of skeletal traction evolved specifically to avoid pressure necrosis and other complications that resulted from generating tensile forces through the soft tissues alone.

Cordivilla's early work was reinforced by Abbott [1] in a formal report in 1927. DO was substantially advanced by Gavriel Ilizarov [2], who in the 1950s at the Kurgan (USSR) Institute for Experimental Orthopaedics and Traumatology began to use skeletal distraction systematically across planned osteotomies to "regulate the genesis and growth of tissues in arms and legs through the application of tensile stress." He described a "universal apparatus" consisting of percutaneous transosseous pins proximal and distal to a planned osteotomy, with the pins fixed to ringlike external halos encircling the extremity. The rings were connected by extensible rods to enable precise, gradual elongation of the distance between the proximal and distal bone fragments [2]. The Ilizarov external fixation apparatus and its variants are to this day the most frequently employed mechanical devices for DO.

In 1972, Clifford Snyder and his colleagues [3] demonstrated that canine mandibles, previously foreshortened by surgical means, could be restored to normal length by DO. In 1989, using an external fixation device for DO, Karp et al [4] at New York University (NYU) confirmed Snyder's work and demonstrated in canine mandibles that distraction osteogenesis as previously applied to endochondral bone is also efficacious for producing membranous bone de novo in the craniofacial skeleton. Several years later, the NYU group reported clinical success using external fixation devices to lengthen mandibles in children [5]. Since then, numerous mechanical devices, both internal and external, have been employed on an everincreasing basis to correct bone and associated soft tissue deficiencies in the craniomaxillofacial region. This article focuses on the clinical experience, primarily in the mandible, of one of the authors (RCR), and projects future developments in the field of DO and MIG. believe that elective DO for appearance and height enhancement will become commonplace. Already, and even with rather crude devices, the demand is growing for height enhancement, both in the United States and worldwide. \

With sophisticated devices and approaches that provide the doctor and patient with easily placed, user-friendly, easy-to-manage devices that reduce operative time, pain, and scarring, demand will increase, and new applications will emerge. One can even imagine remote monitoring and control of automated device-in -patient by the treating

surgeon. Clearly, DO is an important, proven tool that should reside in every reconstructive surgeon's arinamentarium.

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): GRADUAL DISTRACTION

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20/5/5 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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12517953 Genuine Article#: 775WE Number of References: 32

Title: Conventional and semi-open kyphoplasty

Author(s): Boszczyk BM (REPRINT) ; Bierschneider M; Hauck S; Vastmans J; Potulski M; Beisse R; Robert B; Jaksche H

Corporate Source: Berufsgenossenschaftliche Unfallklin Murnau, Abt Neurochirurg, Prof Kuntscher Str 8/D-82418 Murnau//Germany/ (REPRINT); Berufsgenossenschaftliche Unfallklin Murnau, Abt Neurochirurg, D-82418 Murnau//Germany/

Journal: ORTHOPAED, 2004, V33, N1 (JAN), P13-21

ISSN: 0085-4530 Publication date: 20040100

Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA

Language: German Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: Germany

Journal Subject Category: ORTHOPEDICS

Abstract: Kyphoplasty is a young method which was developed for the minimally invasive augmentation of osteoporotic vertebral fractures. In contrast to vertebroplasty, the kyphoplasty technique allows an age-dependent fracture reduction through the **inflation** of a special **balloon** in the fractured **cancellous bone** of the vertebral body. The **cancellous bone** of the fracture zone is compressed by the balloon, so that a cavity remains in the vertebral body after removing the balloon, which is filled with highly viscous augmentation material. The reduced risk of serious complications, for example epidural leakage of augmentation material, justifies progressively expanding the indications for this technique to traumatic fractures with involvement of the posterior vertebral wall and neoplastic vertebral collapse due to osteolytic metastasis. Besides the indications for the conventional percutaneous approaches, the microsurgical interlaminary approach allows the use of kyphoplasty in more complex fractures involving compression of the neural structures.

Kyphoplasty induces swift pain relief and allows rapid mobilisation of patients due to the immediate stabilisation of the affected vertebral bodies. Apart from the operative intervention, the medical treatment of the primary disease and the rehabilitation of the individual patient should be optimised through an interdisciplinary approach.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: kyphoplasty ; spine ; minimally invasive surgery ; vertebral fracture

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): VERTEBRAL COMPRESSION FRACTURES; PERCUTANEOUS

VERTEBROPLASTY; PULMONARY-EMBOLISM; THORACOLUMBAR SPINE; ACRYLIC
CEMENT; COMPLICATIONS; PREVALENT

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ONER FC, 1998, V80, P833, J BONE JOINT SURG B
PADOVANI B, 1999, V20, P375, AM J NEURORADIOL
PEREZHIGUERAS A, 2002, V44, P950, NEURORADIOLOGY
RATLIFF J, 2001, V26, PE300, SPINE
ROSS PD, 1993, V3, P120, OSTEOPOROSIS INT
SCROOP R, 2002, V23, P868, AM J NEURORADIOL
TOZZI P, 2002, V74, P1706, ANN THORAC SURG
WENGER M, 1999, V141, P625, ACTA NEUROCHIR
WILSON DR, 2000, V25, P158, SPINE
WONG W, 2000, V2, P117, J WOMENS IMAGING

20/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

12974048 EMBASE No: 2005033755

**Restoring geometric and loading alignment of the thoracic spine with a
vertebral compression fracture: Effects of balloon (bone tamp)
inflation and spinal extension**

Gaitanis I.N.; Carandang G.; Phillips F.M.; Magovern B.; Ghanayem A.J.;
Voronov L.I.; Havey R.M.; Zindrick M.R.; Hadjipavlou A.G.; Patwardhan A.G.
Dr. A.G. Patwardhan, Department of Veterans Affairs, E. Hines Jr.
Veterans Affairs Hosp., 5th Ave. and Roosevelt Rd., Hines, IL 60141
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AUTHOR EMAIL: apatwar@lumc.edu

Spine Journal (SPINE J.) (United States) 2005, 5/1 (45-54)

CODEN: SJPOA ISSN: 1529-9430

PUBLISHER ITEM IDENTIFIER: S152994300400484X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 33

Background context: In patients with osteoporosis, changes in spinal
alignment after a vertebral compression fracture (VCF) are believed to
increase the risk of fracture of the adjacent vertebrae. The alterations in

spinal biomechanics as a result of osteoporotic VCF and the effects of deformity correction on the loads in the adjacent vertebral bodies are not fully understood. Purpose: To measure 1) the effect of thoracic VCFs on kyphosis (geometric alignment) and the shift of the physiologic compressive load path (loading alignment), 2) the effect of fracture reduction by **balloon (bone tamp) inflation** in restoring normal geometric and loading alignment and 3) the effect of spinal extension alone on fracture reduction and restoration of normal geometric and loading alignment. Study design/setting: A biomechanical study using six fresh human thoracic specimens, each consisting of three adjacent vertebrae with all soft tissues and bony structures intact. Methods: In order to reliably create fracture, **cancellous bone** in the middle vertebral body was disrupted by **inflation of bone tamps**. After removal of the bone tamps, the specimen was compressed using bilateral loading cables until a fracture was observed with anterior vertebral body height loss of $\geq 25\%$. Fracture reduction was performed under a compressive preload of 250 N first under the application of extension moments, and then using **inflatable bone tamps**. The vertebral body heights, kyphotic deformity of the fractured vertebra and adjacent segments and location of compressive load (cable) path in the fractured and adjacent vertebral bodies were measured on video-fluoroscopic images. Results: The VCF caused anterior wall height loss of $37\pm 15\%$, middle-height loss of $34\pm 16\%$, segmental kyphosis increase of 14 ± 7.0 degrees and vertebral kyphosis increase of 13 ± 5.5 degrees ($p < .05$). The compressive load path shifted anteriorly by about 20% of anteroposterior end plate width in the fractured and adjacent vertebrae ($p = .008$). **Bone tamp inflation** restored the anterior wall height to $91\pm 8.9\%$, middle-height to $91\pm 14\%$ and segmental kyphosis to within 5.6 ± 5.9 degrees of prefracture values. The compressive load path returned posteriorly relative to the postfracture location in all three vertebrae ($p = .004$): the load path remained anterior to the prefracture location by about 9% to 11% of the anteroposterior end plate width. With application of extension moment (6.3 ± 2.2 Nm) until segmental kyphosis and compressive load path were fully restored, anterior vertebral body heights were improved to $85\pm 8.6\%$ of prefracture values. However, the middle vertebral body height was not restored and vertebral kyphotic deformity remained significantly larger than the prefracture values ($p < .05$). Conclusions: The anterior shift of the compressive load path in vertebral bodies adjacent to VCF can induce additional flexion moments on these vertebrae. This eccentric loading may contribute to the increased risk of new fractures in osteoporotic vertebrae adjacent to an uncorrected VCF deformity. **Bone tamp inflation** under a physiologic preload significantly reduced the VCF deformity (anterior and middle vertebral body heights, segmental and vertebral kyphosis) and returned the compressive load path posteriorly, approaching the prefracture alignment. Application of extension moments also was effective in restoring the prefracture geometric and loading alignment of adjacent segments, but the middle height of the fractured vertebra and vertebral kyphotic deformity were not restored with spinal extension alone. (c) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

DEVICE BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: GE OEC 9800 Plus/GE Healthcare/United States

DEVICE MANUFACTURER NAMES: GE Healthcare/United States; kyphon/United States; Applied Geomechanics/United States; Advanced Mechanical Technology/United States

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*vertebra fracture--surgery--su
 geometry; thoracic spine; fracture reduction; compression; biomechanics;
 weight bearing; kyphosis; statistical analysis; statistical significance;
 cadaver; fluoroscopy; device; human; male; female; clinical article;
 controlled study; aged; article; priority journal

SECTION HEADINGS:

027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
033 Orthopedic Surgery

?

45/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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11976570 EMBASE No: 2003086787

Kyphoplasty

Ortiz A.O.; Zoarski G.H.; Beckerman M.

Dr. A.O. Ortiz, Department of Radiology, Winthrop-University Hospital,
259 First Street, Mineola, NY 11501 United States

Techniques in Vascular and Interventional Radiology (TECH. VASC.

INTERVENT. RADIOL.) (United States) 2002, 5/4 (239-249)

CODEN: TVIRF ISSN: 1089-2516

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Review

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 22

Kyphoplasty is a relatively new procedure that is indicated for the treatment of osteoporotic or pathologic compression fractures of the thoracic and/or lumbar spine. This minimally invasive procedure requires imaging guidance. Kyphoplasty entails the inflation of a balloon tamp, prior to the injection of opacified acrylic bone cement, within the compressed vertebral body in an attempt to restore vertebral body height and reduce the associated kyphotic deformity. Preliminary studies show that kyphoplasty, like vertebroplasty, provides significant pain relief in properly selected patients. Definitive demonstration of height restoration and kyphosis correction are still under investigation. Copyright 2002, Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

DEVICE BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: **KyphX** Osteo Introducer System/Kyphon /United States

DEVICE MANUFACTURER NAMES: Kyphon/United States

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

poly(methyl methacrylate); bone cement; midazolam; fentanyl; morphine; bupivacaine; lidocaine

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*spine surgery; *kyphosis--surgery--su; *osteoporosis--surgery--su; * fracture--surgery--su

treatment indication; minimally invasive surgery; surgical technique; treatment contraindication; patient selection; guide wire; nuclear magnetic resonance imaging; premedication; treatment outcome; percutaneous vertebroplasty; intermethod comparison; blood vessel injury--complication --co; spine injury--complication--co; nerve injury--complication--co; bleeding--complication--co; human; review

MEDICAL TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): kyphoplasty

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 39320-98-4, 9008-29-1 (poly(methyl methacrylate)); 59467-70-8 (midazolam); 437-38-7 (fentanyl); 52-26-6, 57-27-2 (morphine); 18010-40-7, 2180-92-9, 55750-21-5 (bupivacaine); 137-58-6, 24847-67-4, 56934-02-2, 73-78-9 (lidocaine)

SECTION HEADINGS:

008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

024 Anesthesiology

027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation

033 Orthopedic Surgery

037 Drug Literature Index

45/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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11802334 EMBASE No: 2002374370

Kyphoplasty for the treatment of vertebral compression fractures

Ahrar K.; Schomer D.F.; Wallace M.J.

Dr. K. Ahrar, Department of Vascular Radiology, Univ. Tex. M.D. Anderson Cancer Ctr., Box 325, 1515 Holcombe Boulevard, Houston, TX 77030-4009 United States

AUTHOR EMAIL: kahrar@di.mdacc.tmc.edu

Seminars in Interventional Radiology (SEMIN. INTERVENT. RADIOL.) (United States) 2002, 19/3 (235-243)

CODEN: SIRAE ISSN: 0739-9529

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 21

Vertebral compression fractures are the most common fragility fractures, and they have significant medical and economical consequences. Conventional medical therapy for these fractures is aimed at treatment of symptoms with bed rest, analgesic medications, and bracing. Surgery is reserved for those patients with neurological deficits or compression of neural elements. Percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) has emerged as a minimally invasive treatment option to strengthen the fractured vertebra and to relieve associated pain. Percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) is a novel technique designed to relieve pain, strengthen the fractured vertebra, and restore the height of the compressed vertebra, thus minimizing the spinal deformity and its adverse sequelae. This article provides a brief introduction to this new technique and its current status in clinical practice.

DEVICE BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: **KyphX** Introducer Tool Kit/Kyphon/ United States

DEVICE MANUFACTURER NAMES: Kyphon/United States

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

poly(methyl methacrylate)

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*vertebra fracture--therapy--th; *percutaneous vertebroplasty
interventional radiology; technique; patient selection; device; balloon
catheter; human; article

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 39320-98-4, 9008-29-1 (poly(methyl methacrylate))

SECTION HEADINGS:

014 Radiology

027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation

033 Orthopedic Surgery

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	479	KYPHOPLAST? OR VERTEBROPLAST? OR (KYPHO OR VERTEBRO)() (PLAST???)
S2	5898872	EXPAND? OR INFLAT? OR DISTEND? OR DISTENSION? OR OPEN???? - OR INSUFFLAT? OR DILAT?????
S3	225882	BOLUS? OR BALLOON? OR TAMP? ? OR TAMPING
S4	1353	(CANCELL??? OR TRABECULA? OR SPONG? OR POROUS? OR LATTICE(-)WORK? OR MEDULLA?)(N)(BONE? ? OR SUBSTAN?)
S5	6813518	PLATFORM? OR SUPPORT? ? OR FOUNDATION? OR GUID??? OR BARRIER? OR BLOCK??? OR PLATE? ?
S6	1258680	ARM OR ARMS? OR WALL OR WALLS?
S7	10441688	PROJECT???? OR EXTEND??? OR EXTENSION? OR RESTRAIN??? OR CONSTRAIN??? OR OBSTRUCT??? OR DIRECT????
S8	443249	CATHETER? OR CANNULA? OR CANULA? OR SHEATH? OR SHUNT? OR TUBE OR TUBES OR CONDUIT? OR STENT? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR OR HOLLOW
S9	4470091	COMPACT? OR CONDENS? OR COMPRESS? OR PACK?? OR PACKING OR - PRESS???
S10	141	S1 AND S4
S11	11	S1(S)S4
S12	5	RD (unique items)
S13	10126	S2(5N)S3
S14	2	S13 (S) S4
S15	2	RD (unique items)
S16	3	S3(S)S4
S17	1	S16 NOT S14
S18	168030	BONE? ?
S19	65	S13 (S) S18
S20	63	S19 NOT (S11 OR S14)
S21	30	S20 (S) S1
S22	17	RD (unique items)
S23	34	S9(5N)S4
S24	2	S23 (S) S3
S25	558393	S5:S6 (7N) S7
S26	1265	S25(10N)S8
S27	0	S26 (S) S4
S28	7	S26(S)S18
S29	7	S28 NOT (S11 OR S14)
S30	4	RD (unique items)
S31	2261	S9(5N)S18
S32	7	S31 (S)S3
S33	7	RD (unique items)
S34	115	KYPHX
S35	57	S34 (S) S18
S36	48	S35 NOT (S11 OR S14 OR S21 OR S32)
S37	20	RD (unique items)

? show files

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File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Jul 28
(c)2005 The Gale Group

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou. (R) 1985-2005/Jul 28
(c) 2005 The Gale Group

File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2005/Jun W4
(c) 2005 ESPICOM Bus.Intell.

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2005/Jul W3
(c) 2005 The Gale Group

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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10550016 Supplier Number: 103672658 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Hospitalists represent a different focus in care for patients.

Drake, Cynthia

The BBI Newsletter, v26, n6, p158(3)

June, 2003

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 1595

... occur when the bones in the spine weaken and collapse. Kyphon offers the KyphX Xpander **Inflatable Bone Tamp** as a new minimally invasive surgical tool for use in such spine fractures. To accomplish fracture reduction, the Xpander **Inflatable Bone tamp** is positioned through a 4.2 ...to create controlled cavities inside the vertebral body. Then a proprietary syringe is used to **inflate the balloon**, compacting **cancellous bone**.

Next, a set of small disposable surgical tools are used to create a 4 mm...
?

22/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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11584027 Supplier Number: 123667745 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Kyphon to Showcase Continued Balloon Kyphoplasty Product Innovation at NASS Annual Meeting; 100,000 Spinal Fractures Have Now Been Treated Using Balloon Kyphoplasty.
Business Wire, pNA
Oct 27, 2004
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 438

Kyphon's ongoing efforts to build out and evolve the Balloon **Kyphoplasty** product suite have resulted in advancements in all of the company's major product categories. The company now has in full market release multiple sizes of its proprietary directional **inflatable bone tamps** (IBTs) -- KyphX(R) Elevate(TM) and KyphX(R) Exact(TM) IBTs -- which provide spine specialists...

...restoration and angular deformity correction in a broad range of spinal fracture morphologies during Balloon **Kyphoplasty** procedures. In addition, the company is launching three new Latitude(TM) Curette designs for scraping and scoring of **bone** in the spine.

This year's conference will be the first NASS annual meeting at...

22/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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11545231 Supplier Number: 123345043 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Kyphon to Showcase Continued Balloon Kyphoplasty Product Innovation at CNS Annual Meeting; 100,000 Spinal Fractures Have Now Been Treated Using Balloon Kyphoplasty.
Business Wire, pNA
Oct 18, 2004
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 666

Kyphon's ongoing efforts to build out and evolve the Balloon **Kyphoplasty** product suite have resulted in advancements in all of the company's major product categories. The company now has in full market release multiple sizes of its proprietary directional **inflatable bone tamps** (IBTs) -- KyphX(R) Elevate(TM) and KyphX(R) Exact(TM) IBTs -- which provide spine specialists...

...restoration and angular deformity correction in a broad range of spinal fracture morphologies during Balloon **Kyphoplasty** procedures. In addition, the company is launching three new Latitude(TM) Curette designs for scraping and scoring of **bone** in the spine.

This year's conference will be the first CNS annual meeting at...

22/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11259472 Supplier Number: 117930862 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**Orthovita Completes Patient Enrollment in U.S. Pilot Clinical Study of
CORTOSS in Vertebral Compression Fractures Using the Kyphoplasty
Technique.**

Business Wire, p5480

June 9, 2004

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1483

... percutaneously through the skin into the fractured vertebra using
the vertebral augmentation procedure known as **kyphoplasty** . With
kyphoplasty , an **inflatable bone tamp** is used to reduce the fracture
and create a void into which CORTOSS can be...

22/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

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11247646 Supplier Number: 117608750 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Kyphon.(Product briefs)(Brief Article)

The BBI Newsletter, v27, n5, p153(1)

May, 2004

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Article Type: Brief Article

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 178

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...said it received a 510(k) clearance from the FDA to market KyphX HV-R
Bone Cement for the fixation of osteoporosis-related pathological
fractures of the vertebral body during **kyphoplasty** , noting that thousands
of patients previously have had the procedure performed off-label, netting
the company millions in revenue despite the handicap of having no official
bone cement application approval. The finding of "substantial equivalence"
for the product was based on clinical data supporting certain short- and
long-term outcomes of **kyphoplasty** , and the new approval could expand the
market for the procedure by enabling the company to market **kyphoplasty**
directly to physicians. During the minimally invasive balloon **kyphoplasty**
procedure, which is used to treat deformities brought on by vertebral body
compression fractures that occur in osteoporosis, two KyphX Xpander
inflatable bone tamp balloons are inserted into the **bone** via small
incisions. After the **balloon** is **expanded** , **bone cement** is filled into
the void left by the balloon, creating a permanent stabilization filler.

22/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

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10646953 Supplier Number: 106406961 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Orthovita Enrolls First Patient In U.S. Pilot Study of CORTOSS for Repair
of Vertebral Compression Fractures Using Kyphoplasty Technique.**

Business Wire, p5721

August 8, 2003

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1563

... percutaneously through the skin into the fractured vertebra using the vertebral augmentation procedure known as **kyphoplasty** . With **kyphoplasty** , an **inflatable bone tamp** is used to reduce the fracture and create a void in which the biomaterial can...

22/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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10550036 Supplier Number: 103672706 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Orthovita. (Product Briefs).(Brief Article)

The BBI Newsletter, v26, n6, p175(1)

June, 2003

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Article Type: Brief Article

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 142

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...begin a second pilot human clinical study to evaluate the use of Cortoss Synthetic Cortical **Bone** Void Filler in the treatment of vertebral compression fractures (VCF) using the **kyphoplasty** treatment technique, in which an **inflatable bone tamp** is used to attempt to reduce the fracture and create a void into which the...

22/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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10444450 Supplier Number: 100964963 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Orthovita Granted FDA IDE Approval To Begin U.S. CORTOSS--R-- Pilot Study

In Vertebral Compression Fracture Repair Using the Kyphoplasty Technique.

Business Wire, p5309

May 1, 2003

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1482

... in the treatment of vertebral compression fractures ("VCF") utilizing the kyphoplasty treatment technique.

In the **kyphoplasty** treatment technique employed in this study, an **inflatable bone tamp** is used to attempt to reduce the fracture and create a void in which

22/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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08001997 Supplier Number: 64263355 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Emerging technology platforms bringing new energy to sector.

STOMMEN, JIM

The BBI Newsletter, v23, n3, p57

March, 2000

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 1250

... by osteoporosis, via what it calls the Spine system that facilitates a new procedure dubbed **Kyphoplasty**. The **KyphX Inflatable Bone Tamp**, already FDA-cleared, provides a minimally invasive way to treat such fractures through the use of **inflatable balloons** delivered inside compressed **bones** that, when deployed, move the outer **bone** and compress the inner **bone**, creating a cavity that can be filled with an as-yet-unspecified biomaterial. Upwards of...

22/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

0018132306 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 131499092 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Kyphoplasty well tolerated in patients with vertebral compression fractures. (Musculoskeletal Disorders)

Wendling, Patrice

Family Practice News, 35, 7, 40(1)

April 1, 2005

ISSN: 0300-7073

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 614

LINE COUNT: 00054

... the developers of kyphoplasty and is a paid consultant to Kyphon Inc., which manufactures the **inflatable bone tamp**.

Study participants were a mean age of 69.2 years and 209 were female. All...

22/3,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

0017291026 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 120461626 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Managing vertebral compression fractures and multiple myeloma in older patients: recent advances represent an opportunity for preserving function and quality of life. (Case report: clinical teaching)

Podichetty, Vinod K.; Mazanec, Daniel J.; Mompoin, Alex

Journal of Musculoskeletal Medicine, 21, 7, 372(7)

July, 2004

ISSN: 0899-2517

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 3945

LINE COUNT: 00343

... patients. (8)

Percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty is a fairly new technique that involves introduction of an **inflatable bone tamp** into the fractured vertebral body for elevation of the end plates before fixation of the fracture with **bone cement**. This procedure appears to be associated with less risk of cement leakage and subsequent emboli than **vertebroplasty**, because the cement is introduced under lower pressure. In addition, **kyphoplasty** has the potential to restore vertebral body height; therefore, it reduces spinal kyphotic deformity and...

22/3,K/11 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

0017190106 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 116969830 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The Inflatable Spine. (Kyphoplasty)

Herper, Matthew

Forbes, 173, 12, 227

June 7, 2004

ISSN: 0015-6914

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 801

LINE COUNT: 00065

... injecting cement into the cavity created. The balloons were a success, strong enough to move **bone**. In an October 2003 study 29 patients had their painfully hunched backs unbent by 8...

...versions. Kyphon began marketing the device in 1999, after being cleared by the FDA. A **kyphoplasty** kit for a single vertebra costs \$3,500, six times more than some **vertebroplasty** kits, according to Shawn Fitz, an analyst at Stephens Inc. Eric Truumees, an orthopedist at...

22/3,K/12 (Item 4 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

0016914334 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 115492038 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Kyphoplasty relieves pain of osteoarthritis: improves function. (Clinical Rounds)

Sullivan, Michele G.

Family Practice News, 34, 6, 37(1)

March 15, 2004

ISSN: 0300-7073

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 282

LINE COUNT: 00027

During kyphoplasty an **inflatable bone tamp** is placed inside a vertebral body under fluoroscopic guidance and then inflated to restore its ...

22/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 441)

DIALOG(R)File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS

(c) 2005 ESPICOM Bus.Intell. All rts. reserv.

00072482 00076638 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Orthovita completes patient enrolment in pilot Cortoss study

Orthopaedics Business

11 June 2004 (20040611)

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 175

COMPANY: Orthovita

(THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...percutaneously through the skin into the fractured vertebra using the vertebral augmentation procedure known as **kyphoplasty**. With **kyphoplasty**, an **inflatable bone tamp** is used to reduce the fracture and create a void into which Cortoss can be...

...improvement in function by restoring weight-bearing strength and stability to the fractured vertebra. The **bone** void filler will be administered using a prefilled, unit dose disposable cartridge. Cortoss is a...

22/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 441)
DIALOG(R)File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS
(c) 2005 ESPICOM Bus.Intell. All rts. reserv.

00059642 00063513 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

First patients enrolled in US study of Cortoss using kyphoplasty technique

Medical Industry Week
8 August 2003 (20030808)
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT WORD COUNT: 473

COMPANY: Orthovita

(THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...will be injected percutaneously through the skin into the fractured vertebra using the vertebral augmentation (**kyphoplasty**). With **kyphoplasty** , an **inflatable bone tamp** is used to reduce the fracture and create a void in which the biomaterial can...

22/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02292241 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 111011822 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Kyphoplasty--minimally invasive vertebral compression fracture repair. (Home Study Program)

Erickson, Kelley; Baker, Susan; Smith, Jason
AORN Journal, 78, 5, 765(12)
Nov,
2003

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0001-2092 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 3362 LINE COUNT: 00296

... created in the vertebra, the surgeon deflates and removes the balloon. The surgeon places the **bone** filler device into the vertebral body under image guidance and injects approximately 2 mL to...

...to fill the cavity on each side (Figure 5). The scrub person modifies the acrylic **bone** cement for the **kyphoplasty** procedure by increasing the amount of contrast agent and changing the handling properties? After being injected, the cement-like material hardens quickly, stabilizing the **bone** .
(9)

(FIGURE 5 OMITTED)

The circulating nurse and scrub person perform sponge and needle counts...

22/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02221389 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 104258900 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT
)

Kyphoplasty offers advantages over vertebroplasty: reduces angle of deformity. (Clinical Rounds).(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture treatment)

Norton, Patrice G.W.
Family Practice News, 33, 11, 13(1)
June 1,
2003

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0300-7073 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 897 LINE COUNT: 00079

... complication that can involve spillage into the spinal canal, venous system, and pulmonary circulation.

In **vertebroplasty**, a thin, liquid cement is injected under high pressure to fill the vertebral body. During **kyphoplasty**, an instrument called a **bone tamp** is **inflated** inside the fractured vertebral body to elevate the endplates and create a cavity. A thick...

...restricted because only one company Kyphon Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif., produces the Kyph X Xpander **inflatable bone tamp**. Kyphon requires all physicians to take a 1-day hands-on course before they may...

22/3,K/17 (Item 3 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01966690 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 69651732 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Kyphoplasty: Preliminary Results.

The Back Letter, 15, 12, 138
Dec,
2000

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Newsletter ISSN: 0894-7376 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer; Professional
WORD COUNT: 769 LINE COUNT: 00067

... and reduce symptoms, kyphoplasty also attempts to restore lost vertebral height and sagittal alignment.

In **kyphoplasty**, a surgeon introduces a cannula into the vertebral body, and then inserts an **inflatable balloon tamp**. "Once **inflated**, the **balloon tamp** restores the vertebral body back towards its original height, while creating a cavity to be filled with **bone cement**," according to Isador H. Lieberman, MD, and colleagues. The space created by the balloon...

?

37/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11288745 Supplier Number: 118494382 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Minimally invasive spine surgery for osteoporosis, cancer patients grows..(Technology)
Health Care Strategic Management, v22, n6, p11(3)
June, 2004
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 2109

... 75,000 and 100,000 spine fractures annually that are caused by cancer."

Kyphon introduces **KyphX** (R) **bone** cement
Last month, Kyphon launched **KyphX** (R) HV-R(TM) **bone** cement.
Kyphon said the **bone** cement is "the first product on the market specifically indicated for treating spinal fractures caused..."

...percutaneous vertebroplasty, balloon kyphoplasty and pedicle screw augmentation procedures. The UKMHRA has received reports of **bone** cement leaking during vertebroplasty and pedicle screw augmentation procedures leading to patient complications. The Alert...
...its alert. We believe the MHRA's Alert concerning balloon kyphoplasty pertains directly to our **KyphX** products, since our products are the only balloons used in Europe to perform kyphoplasty. The notification asks physicians to consider alternatives before performing procedures using **bone** cement in the spine, to use the manufacturer's instructions in preparing **bone** cements for use in the spine, and to take specific precautions before and during those...

37/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11208189 Supplier Number: 116675531 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Kyphon Launches New Product for Balloon Kyphoplasty; Balloon Kyphoplasty Provides Significant Improvement in Quality of Life to Patients Suffering From Spinal Fractures Due to Osteoporosis.
PR Newswire, pNA
May 17, 2004
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1230

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TEXT:
...May 17 /PRNewswire/ -- Kyphon Inc., a global leader in minimally invasive spinal therapies, recently launched **KyphX** (R) HV-R(TM) **Bone** Cement, the first product on the market specifically indicated for treating spinal fractures caused by...

37/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10779239 Supplier Number: 109041334 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Kyphon Broadens Product Suite For Minimally Invasive Fracture Reduction in the Spine.

Business Wire, p6100

Oct 20, 2003

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 543

... 20, 2003

Kyphon Inc. (Nasdaq: KYPH) announced today that it will introduce four new products-- **KyphX** (R) Exact(TM) and **KyphX** (R) Elevate(TM) Inflatable **Bone** Tamps, **KyphX** (R) Latitude(TM) Curette and **KyphX** (R) Express(TM)--in conjunction with the Congress of Neurological Surgeons (CNS) annual meeting on...

...invasive spine surgery industry."

The following new products will be available at CNS and NASS:

-- **KyphX** (R) Elevate(TM) is a directional inflatable **bone** tamp (IBT) designed for preferential superior and inferior fracture reduction.

-- **KyphX**(R) Exact(TM) is...

37/3,K/19 (Item 12 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

14694531 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 87560315

Kyphon floats with orthopaedic balloon technology.

Clinica, 1009, 12(1)

May 27, 2002

ISSN: 0144-7777

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

...ABSTRACT: at more than \$17 in the firm's recent initial public offering. The firm's **KyphX** inflatable **bone** tamp can manage fractures involving crushed or collapsed **bone** .

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	17	AU=(LAYNE, R? OR LAYNE R?)
S2	39	AU=(SCRIBNER, R? OR SCRIBNER R?)
S3	5	AU=(RALPH, C? OR RALPH C?)
S4	2	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	21	S1:S3 AND (BONE OR VERTEBRA?)
S6	21	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S7	21	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S8	19	S7 NOT S4

? show files

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Feb(Updated 050606)

(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200546

(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

Inventor
Search

Foreign & Int'l
Patents

4/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014551628 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-372331/200240

XRPX Acc No: N02-290965

Reducing fractured bone using fracture reduction cannula having internal axial bore and circumferential opening

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: LAYNE R W ; RALPH C R ; REILEY M A; SAND P M; SCRIBNER R M

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200234148	A2	20020502	WO 2001US45589	A	20011025	200240 B
US 20020099385	A1	20020725	US 2000243194	P	20001025	200254
			US 20011937	A	20011025	
AU 200225837	A	20020506	AU 200225837	A	20011025	200257
EP 1328203	A2	20030723	EP 2001988557	A	20011025	200350
			WO 2001US45589	A	20011025	
KR 2003068144	A	20030819	KR 2003705821	A	20030425	200382
JP 2004512087	W	20040422	WO 2001US45589	A	20011025	200428
			JP 2002537204	A	20011025	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000243194 P 20001025; US 20011937 A 20011025

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200234148 A2 E 49 A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

US 20020099385 A1 A61B-017/58 Provisional application US 2000243194

AU 200225837 A A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200234148

EP 1328203 A2 E A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200234148

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

KR 2003068144 A A61B-017/58

JP 2004512087 W 72 A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200234148

Abstract (Basic): WO 200234148 A2

NOVELTY - The tool comprises a cannula with an internal axial bore with a circumferential opening in the side wall extending partially about the side wall and is elongated along the axis. The bore is solid between the distal terminus of the circumferential opening and the distal end of the cannula. An expandable structure is inserted through the bone into the cannula and expands through the circumferential opening into contact with cancellous bone forming a cavity. The cavity is filled with a bone filling material that is allowed to set.

USE - For treatment and correction of human or other animal bone conditions and is practically well suited for fractures of long bones such as the human distal radius.

ADVANTAGE - The bone is capable of bearing limited loads and the healing of the fractured bone is promoted while minimizing degradation of the adjacent joints.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a section of the distal radius showing cancellous bone and cortical bone in a fractured

condition.

pp; 49 DwgNo 3/28

Title Terms: REDUCE; FRACTURE; BONE; FRACTURE; REDUCE; CANNULA; INTERNAL;
AXIS; BORE; CIRCUMFERENCE; OPEN

Derwent Class: P31; P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/58

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/16; A61B-017/72;
A61F-002/42; A61F-002/44; A61F-002/46

File Segment: EngPI

4/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014164444 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-648672/200174

XRPX Acc No: N01-484669

A method of directing the expansion of an expandable structure within a bone, particularly used for inserting medical balloons into human or animal bodies

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: LAYNE R W ; RALPH C R ; SCRIBNER R M ; HSIA A; ICO C A; SETO C L

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date
WO 200176492	A1	20011018	WO 2001US11148	A	2001040
AU 200153183	A	20011023	AU 200153183	A	2001040
US 20020026195	A1	20020228	US 2000195207	P	200004
			US 2001828470	A	2001040
EP 1272113	A1	20030108	EP 2001926662	A	2001040
			WO 2001US11148	A	2001040
KR 2003011295	A	20030207	KR 2002713467	A	2002100
CN 1433284	A	20030730	CN 2001810772	A	20010406
JP 2003529438	W	20031007	JP 2001574016	A	20010406
			WO 2001US11148	A	20010406
AU 2001253183	A2	20011023	AU 2001253183	A	20010406
NZ 521800	A	20040625	NZ 521800	A	20010406
			WO 2001US11148	A	20010406
US 20050090852	A1	20050428	US 2000195207	P	20000407
			US 2001828470	A	20010406
			US 2004848514	A	20040518

Current Application

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000195207 P 20000407; US 2001828470 A 20010406; US 2004848514 A 20040518

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200176492 A1 E 55 A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200153183 A A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200176492

US 20020026195 A1 A61F-002/30 Provisional application US 2000195207

EP 1272113 A1 E A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200176492

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

KR 2003011295 A A61B-017/58

CN 1433284	A	A61B-017/58	
JP 2003529438	W	58 A61B-017/56	Based on patent WO 200176492
AU 2001253183	A2	A61B-017/58	Based on patent WO 200176492
NZ 521800	A	A61B-017/58	Based on patent WO 200176492
US 20050090852	A1	A61M-029/00	Provisional application US 2000195207

CIP of application US 2001828470

Abstract (Basic): WO 200176492 A1

NOVELTY - A method of directing the expansion of an expandable structure (310) within a bone comprises introducing such a structure into the bone, introducing a rigid surface adjacent to the structure, and then expanding the structure within the bone.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a method of treating a weakened, fractured or diseased bone comprising positioning an insertion device (50) such that a platform extending from its distal end is positioned between the expandable device and a portion of the cancellous bone region (71);

(b) and a device for directing the expansion of the expandable structure.

USE - The method is particularly used with cannulas and needles for inserting medical balloons into human or animal bodies.

ADVANTAGE - The insertion device can flare at the tip to ease insertion and removal and reduce the risk of damage to the device during insertion, inflation and removal. The device allows controlled movement towards or away from a particular region. The device creates optimally placed cavities for repair, augmentation and/or treatment of fractured or diseased bone.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a cannula inserted in a vertebral body with a spherical expandable structure expanding within the vertebral body.

vertebra; (41)
insertion device; (50)
cancellous bone; (71)
expandable structure. (310)
pp; 55 DwgNo 1/39

Title Terms: METHOD; DIRECT; EXPAND; EXPAND; STRUCTURE; BONE; INSERT; MEDICAL; BALLOON; HUMAN; ANIMAL; BODY

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61F-002/30; A61M-029/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-001/32; A61B-017/00; A61B-017/34; A61B-017/68; A61F-002/46; A61M-031/00; A61M-037/00

File Segment: EngPI

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8/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

017080277 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-404602/200541

XRPX Acc No: N05-328318

Facet joint prosthesis for treating spinal pathology, has artificial facet joint element connected to fixation element by polyaxially adjustable connection to allow rotation of artificial joint element with respect to fixation element

Patent Assignee: ARCHUS ORTHOPEDICS INC (ARCH-N)

Inventor: REILEY M A; **SCRIBNER R M** ; STINSON D T; TOKISH L J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050131406	A1	20050616	US 2003737705	A	20031215	200541 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003737705 A 20031215

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050131406	A1		27	A61B-017/58	

US 20050131406 A1 27 A61B-017/58

Abstract (Basic): US 20050131406 A1

NOVELTY - An artificial facet joint element (104) is connected to a fixation element (116) by a polyaxially adjustable connection (115) to allow rotation of the artificial joint element with respect to the fixation element around more than one axis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a facet joint prosthesis installation.

USE - For treating spinal pathology.

ADVANTAGE - Enables easy attachment to spinal **vertebrae**.
Stabilizes and prevents unwanted movement of **vertebrae**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the isometric view of a caudal prosthesis.

Support arm (102)

Artificial facet joint element (104)

Base (112)

Polyaxially adjustable connection (115)

Fixation element (116)

pp; 27 DwgNo 15/32

Title Terms: FACET; JOINT; PROSTHESIS; TREAT; SPINE; PATHOLOGICAL;

ARTIFICIAL; FACET; JOINT; ELEMENT; CONNECT; FIX; ELEMENT; ADJUST; CONNECT
; ALLOW; ROTATING; ARTIFICIAL; JOINT; ELEMENT; RESPECT; FIX; ELEMENT

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/58

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

016890415 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-214699/200522

XRPX Acc No: N05-177584

Mechanical cutting tool for creating void in interior body region has rod which is slidable within lumen of shaft assembly and tethered to multifaceted cutting tip used for contacting bone and coupled to shaft assembly

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: CANTU A R; EDIDIN A A; LAYNE R W ; PHILLIPS F M; REILEY M A;
ROTHWELL D S; SCHOLTEN A; WAY B A

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No.	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200523085	A2	20050317	WO 2004US22950	A	20040716	200522 B
US 20050113838	A1	20050526	US 2003499934	P	20030903	200535
			US 2004892824	A	20040716	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003499934 P 20030903; US
2004892824 A 20040716

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200523085	A2	E	62	A61B-000/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL
SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20050113838	A1		A61B-017/16	Provisional application	US 2003499934
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200523085 A2

NOVELTY - The mechanical cutting tool (10) includes a shaft assembly (12) having a lumen. A multifaceted cutting tip (20) for contacting a **bone** is coupled to the shaft assembly. A rod, which is tethered to the tip, is slidable within the lumen of the shaft assembly.

USE - For creating void in interior body region e.g. **bone** for diagnostic or therapeutic application.

ADVANTAGE - Allows combination of cutting tool with one or more expandable void-creating structures to form a void of a desired size and configuration.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the perspective view of mechanical cutting tool showing pivoting movement of cutting tip.

Mechanical cutting tool (10)

Shaft assembly (12)

Shaft ends (14,16)

Handle (18)

Cutting tip (20)

Actuator (22)

pp; 62 DwgNo 1/48

Title Terms: MECHANICAL; CUT; TOOL; VOID; INTERIOR; BODY; REGION; ROD;

SLIDE; LUMEN; SHAFT; ASSEMBLE; TETHER; MULTIFACETED; CUT; TIP; CONTACT;

BONE ; COUPLE; SHAFT; ASSEMBLE

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00; A61B-017/16

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016741312 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-065609/200507

XRPX Acc No: N05-056839

Prosthesis for use on vertebra , has fixation mechanism adapted to

attach at least one artificial facet joint bearing element to the vertebra without penetrating the bone portion of vertebra
Patent Assignee: ARCHUS ORTHOPEDICS INC (ARCH-N)
Inventor: JONES L R; REILEY M A; **SCRIBNER R M** ; STINSON D; JONES L; REILEY M; **SCRIBNER R**

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050010291	A1	20050113	US 2003615417	A	20030708	200507 B
WO 200509301	A1	20050203	WO 2004US16774	A	20040524	200510

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003615417 A 20030708

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20050010291	A1		21	A61F-002/44	
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WO 200509301	A1	E		A61F-002/44	
--------------	----	---	--	-------------	--

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL
SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20050010291 A1

NOVELTY - A fixation mechanism is adapted to attach at least one artificial facet joint bearing element (38,52) to the **vertebra** without penetrating the **bone** portion of the **vertebra**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a cephalad facet joint implanting method.

USE - Used for replacing cephalad portion of natural facet joint on **vertebra** for treating spinal pathologies.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces pain being felt by the patient and improve stabilization of the joints by holding the **vertebrae** in fixed position.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a bottom view of an artificial facet joint prosthesis.

Artificial facet joint bearing element (38,52)

Bearing surfaces (40,54)

Lower clamp portion (41)

pp; 21 DwgNo 11/20

Title Terms: PROSTHESIS; **VERTEBRA** ; FIX; MECHANISM; ADAPT; ATTACH; ONE; ARTIFICIAL; FACET; JOINT; BEARING; ELEMENT; **VERTEBRA** ; PENETRATE; **BONE** ; PORTION; **VERTEBRA**

Derwent Class: P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/44

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016457156 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-615074/200459

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975;

1999-371276; 2000-086828; 2003-209147; 2003-417635; 2003-697288;

2003-776174; 2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245;

2004-570775; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRPX Acc No: N04-486356

Human or animal bone e.g. medullary bone , treating method, involves providing structure with opposite ends spaced along axis of structure, where structure in wrapped condition by wrapping structure inwardly about axis

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BOUCHER R P; REILEY M A; **SCRIBNER R M** ; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040167561	A1	20040826	US 9888459	A	19980601	200459 B
			US 99420529	A	19991019	
			US 2000595963	A	20000619	
			US 2004784392	A	20040223	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000595963 A 20000619; US 9888459 A 19980601; US 99420529 A 19991019; US 2004784392 A 20040223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040167561	A1		21	A61F-002/28	CIP of application US 9888459 CIP of application US 99420529 Div ex application US 2000595963 CIP of patent US 6607544 Div ex patent US 6719773

Abstract (Basic): US 20040167561 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves providing a structure (56) with opposite ends spaced along the structure axis, where the structure is placed in a wrapped condition by wrapping the structure inwardly about an axis. The structure is inserted into **bone** , while in the wrapped condition. The structure is returned in the unwrapped condition inside **bone** and the structure in cancellous **bone** (32) is expanded.

USE - Used for treating **bone** (claimed) e.g. medullary **bone** or trabecular **bone** , in humans and animals.

ADVANTAGE - The structure is placed in a wrapped condition by wrapping the structure inwardly, thereby effectively reducing the outside diameter, thus reducing the profile during deployment and removal from the targeted tissue site.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING - The drawing shows a coronal view of a **vertebral** body with an expandable structure of a tool shown in a fully deployed and expanded condition to compress cancellous **bone** and form a cavity.

vertebral body (26)
Cancellous **bone** (32)
Structure (56)
Cannula (78)
Interior cavity (80)
pp; 21 DwgNo 12/19

Title Terms: HUMAN; ANIMAL; **BONE** ; MEDULLARY; **BONE** ; TREAT; METHOD; STRUCTURE; OPPOSED; END; SPACE; AXIS; STRUCTURE; STRUCTURE; WRAP; CONDITION; WRAP; STRUCTURE; INWARD; AXIS

Derwent Class: P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/28

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-029/00

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016145369 ****Image available****

WPI Acc No: 2004-303245/200428

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975;
1999-371276; 2000-086828; 2003-209147; 2003-417635; 2003-697288;
2003-776174; 2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-570775;
2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRPX Acc No: N04-241359

**Cancellous bone e.g. tibia, treating tool for osteoporotic fixation,
has detent mechanism to move structure from collapsed condition to
wrapped condition, where structure expands outwardly from collapsed to
expanded condition**

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BOUCHER R P; REILEY M A; **SCRIBNER R M** ; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6719773	B1	20040413	US 9888459	A	19980601	200428 B
			US 99420529	A	19991019	
			US 2000595963	A	20000619	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000595963 A 20000619; US 9888459
A 19980601; US 99420529 A 19991019

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6719773	B1	22	A61M-029/00		CIP of application US 9888459 CIP of application US 99420529

Abstract (Basic): US 6719773 B1

NOVELTY - The tool (48) has a detent mechanism coupled to a structure (56) and operated in a direction to move the structure from a collapsed condition to a wrapped condition. The outer diameter of the structure decreases to form a passage via a cannula and is operated in another direction to return to the collapsed condition. The structure expands outwardly from collapsed to an expanded condition.

USE - Used for treating a cancellous **bone** e.g. tibia, femur, radius, humerus, **vertebrae**, calcaneus for fixation of fracture or osteoporotic and non-osteoporotic condition.

ADVANTAGE - The structure is expandable and can be contracted and/or wrapped to present a reduced profile during deployment and/or removal from a targeted tissue site.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a plan view of a tool with expendable structure.

Catheter body (18)

Cap (24)

Tool (48)

Stylet (52)

Structure (56)

pp; 22 DwgNo 9/19

Title Terms: **BONE** ; TIBIA; TREAT; TOOL; FIX; DETENT; MECHANISM; MOVE;
STRUCTURE; COLLAPSE; CONDITION; WRAP; CONDITION; STRUCTURE; EXPAND;
OUTWARD; COLLAPSE; EXPAND; CONDITION

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-029/00

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015913216 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-071056/200407
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-328578
XRPX Acc No: N04-057182

Facet joint prosthesis for vertebral body, has fixation region sized to accommodate adjustment of component on vertebral body and receiving fixation unit to fix component on or near pedicle

Patent Assignee: ARCHUS ORTHOPEDICS INC (ARCH-N)
Inventor: DAVIDSON J; REILEY M A; **SCRIBNER R M**
Number of Countries: 099 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 2003101350	A1	20031211	WO 2003US17094	A	20030530	200407 B
AU 2003238834	A1	20031219	AU 2003238834	A	20030530	200449

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002158563 A 20020530

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 2003101350	A1	E	68	A61F-002/44	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB
GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ
UG ZM ZW

AU 2003238834	A1		A61F-002/44	Based on patent WO 2003101350
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Abstract (Basic): WO 2003101350 A1

NOVELTY - The prosthesis (36, 38) has a component sized to be fixed to a **vertebral** body and an artificial facet joint structure that replaces a portion of a natural facet joint. A fixation region on the component receives a fixation unit (52) to fix the component to the body on or near a pedicle. The fixation region is sized to accommodate adjustment of the component on the **vertebral** body.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a prosthesis assembly
- (b) a method of replacing a portion of a natural facet joint on a **vertebral** body.

USE - Used for replacement of a natural facet joint with an artificial facet joint surface.

ADVANTAGE - The prosthesis provides for posterior-anterior adjustment and both prostheses permit lateral adjustment and adjustment to accommodate interpedicle distance and provide a pre-defined lordotic and pedicle entry angle, thereby restoring desired articulation or bony anatomy.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a perspective view of a cephalad prosthesis in articulation with a caudal prosthesis.

Prosthesis (36, 38)

Artificial facet structures (40)

Chimney (42)

Vertical openings (50, 56)

Fixation units (52)

pp; 68 DwgNo 6/38

Title Terms: FACET; JOINT; PROSTHESIS; **VERTEBRA** ; BODY; FIX; REGION; SIZE; ACCOMMODATE; ADJUST; COMPONENT; **VERTEBRA** ; BODY; RECEIVE; FIX; UNIT; FIX ; COMPONENT

Derwent Class: P32

International Patent Class (Main): A61F-002/44
File Segment: EngPI

8/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015713974 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-776174/200373
Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975;
1999-371276; 2000-086828; 2003-209147; 2003-417635; 2003-697288;
2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245; 2004-570775;
2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443
XRAM Acc No: C03-213529
XRPX Acc No: N03-621816

Compacting device for compacting cancellous bone comprises wall made of flexible material, defining interior space and including expandable region

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)
Inventor: BOUCHER R P; REILEY M A; **SCRIBNER R M** ; TALMADGE K D
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6607544	B1	20030819	US 94188224	A	19940126	200373 B
			US 97788786	A	19970123	
			US 9888459	A	19980601	
			US 99420529	A	19991019	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99420529 A 19991019; US 94188224 A 19940126; US 97788786 A 19970123; US 9888459 A 19980601

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6607544	B1	16	A61B-017/56		Cont of application US 94188224 CIP of application US 97788786 CIP of application US 9888459 CIP of patent US 6235043

Abstract (Basic): US 6607544 B1

NOVELTY - A compacting device (I) has wall made of flexible material and defining interior space and including expandable region preformed with expanded shape outside **bone** . The expandable region has proximal and distal ends and further having first, second, and third expanded sections.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The compacting device (I) comprises wall made of flexible material, defines interior space, and includes expandable region preformed with expanded shape outside **bone** . The expandable region has proximal and distal ends and further having first, second, and third expanded sections. An interior cross-sectional area of the third section is less than that of the first or second sections. The three sections have first, second, and third average wall thickness, respectively.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for manipulating **bone** comprising deploying (I) into the **bone** .

USE - The device is used for compacting cancellous **bone** (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The device is able to undergo controlled expansion and further distention in cancellous **bone** , without failure, while exhibiting resistance to surface abrasion and puncture when contacting cancellous **bone** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a coronal view of a

vertebral body.

Human lumbar vertebra (12)

Vertebral body (26)

Cortical bone (28)

Vertebral arch (40)

Spinous process (44)

pp; 16 DwgNo 1/12

Title Terms: COMPACT; DEVICE; COMPACT; BONE ; COMPRISE; WALL; MADE;
FLEXIBLE; MATERIAL; DEFINE; INTERIOR; SPACE; EXPAND; REGION

Derwent Class: A96; P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

8/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015493065 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-555212/200352

XRPX Acc No: N03-440932

Bone treating device for patients suffering from osteoporosis, has
lumen to retain guide wire, whose diameter in specific portion is smaller
than enlarged outside diameter of tip component fixed to wire's distal
end

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N); BOUCHER R P (BOUC-I); CANTU A R
(CANT-I); FOLLMER L (FOLL-I); LAYNE R W (LAYN-I); SALOM N (SALO-I);
SCRIBNER R M (SCRI-I); TALMADGE K D (TALM-I)

Inventor: BOUCHER R P; CANTU A R; FOLLMER L; LAYNE R W ; SALOM N;
SCRIBNER R M ; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030050644	A1	20030313	US 2001952014	A	20010911	200352 B
WO 200322165	A1	20030320	WO 2002US28802	A	20020910	200353
EP 1424947	A1	20040609	EP 2002757673	A	20020910	200438
			WO 2002US28802	A	20020910	
AU 2002323674	A1	20030324	AU 2002323674	A	20020910	200460
KR 2004041609	A	20040517	KR 2004703654	A	20040311	200460
JP 2005501649	W	20050120	WO 2002US28802	A	20020910	200508
			JP 2003526297	A	20020910	
CN 1553786	A	20041208	CN 2002817763	A	20020910	200517

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001952014 A 20010911

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20030050644 A1 22 A61B-017/58

WO 200322165 A1 E A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA
ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB
GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

EP 1424947 A1 E A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200322165

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

AU 2002323674 A1 A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200322165

KR 2004041609 A A61B-017/68

JP 2005501649 W 71 A61B-017/56 Based on patent WO 200322165
CN 1553786 A A61B-017/58

Abstract (Basic): US 20030050644 A1

NOVELTY - The distal end of a guide wire (52), is attached with a tip component (58) whose outside diameter is greater than that of distal end. A spinal needle assembly (50) consists of a lumen (56) to accommodate the guide wire. The diameter of lumen in specific portion is smaller than the enlarged outside diameter of the tip component.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) **bone** access assembly;
- (2) **bone** treating system;
- (3) **bone** treating method;
- (4) **bone** accessing method;
- (5) **bone** compacting method.

USE - For treating diseased or fractured **bone** of patients suffering from osteoporosis.

ADVANTAGE - The **bone** treating device performs manipulation of cortical **bone** and creates a cavity within the **bone** for forming a small, less invasive access path through soft tissue.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a perspective view of spinal needle assembly.

spinal needle assembly (50)
guide wire (52)
lumen (56)
tip component (58)
pp; 22 DwgNo 4/20

Title Terms: **BONE** ; TREAT; DEVICE; PATIENT; SUFFER; OSTEOPOROSIS; LUMEN; RETAIN; GUIDE; WIRE; DIAMETER; SPECIFIC; PORTION; SMALLER; ENLARGE; DIAMETER; TIP; COMPONENT; FIX; WIRE; DISTAL; END

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61B-017/68

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/16; A61B-017/34;

A61F-002/46; A61M-037/00

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015148620 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-209147/200320

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975; 1999-371276; 2000-086828; 2003-417635; 2003-697288; 2003-776174; 2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245; 2004-570775; 2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRAM Acc No: C03-053184

XRPX Acc No: N03-166691

Cancellous bone compacting device used in treatment of bones in humans and animals, has expandable wall preformed with normally expanded shape outside bone

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: **SCRIBNER R M** ; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020156482	A1	20021024	US 2001837350	A	20010418	200320 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001837350 A 20010418

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 20020156482 A1 21 A61B-017/58

Abstract (Basic): US 20020156482 A1

NOVELTY - A device for compacting cancellous **bone** comprises a wall made from an elastomer material including a region preformed with a normally expanded shape outside **bone**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) System for compacting cancellous board;
- (2) Device for insertion into a **vertebral** body;
- (3) Method for compacting cancellous **bone** ;
- (4) Method for treating a **vertebral** body; and
- (5) Method for manufacturing a cancellous **bone** compacting device.

USE - The device is used in the treatment of bones in humans and other animals for treating **bone** diseases, for treatment of human **vertebra** , and for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in other areas of the body.

ADVANTAGE - The expandable wall improves insertion of solid materials in defined shapes and aids in the delivery of therapeutic substances. The wall is highly resistant to surface abrasion and tensile stresses. This allows the physician to meet targeted result using expandable wall.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a coronal view of the **vertebral** with a cancellous **bone** compaction device.

Expandable wall (56)

pp; 21 DwgNo 8/16

Title Terms: **BONE** ; COMPACT; DEVICE; TREAT; **BONE** ; HUMAN; ANIMAL; EXPAND; WALL; PREFORM; NORMAL; EXPAND; SHAPE; **BONE**

Derwent Class: A96; B07; D22; P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/58

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

8/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014606466 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-427170/200245

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-308346

XRPX Acc No: N02-335908

Hand held surgical instrument for accessing body interiors has composite handle engaging both trocar and cannula instruments

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: FERDINAND A E; REILEY M A; REO M; **SCRIBNER R M** ; REO M L

Number of Countries: 096 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200241796	A2	20020530	WO 2001US46006	A	20011023	200245 B
AU 200239469	A	20020603	AU 200239469	A	20011023	200263
US 6575919	B1	20030610	US 99421635	A	19991019	200340
			US 2000695566	A	20001024	
EP 1328201	A2	20030723	EP 2001987231	A	20011023	200350
			WO 2001US46006	A	20011023	
US 20030191414	A1	20031009	US 99421635	A	19991019	200367
			US 2000695566	A	20001024	
			US 2003431681	A	20030508	

KR 2003068141 A 20030819 KR 2003705729 A 20030424 200382
 JP 2004513741 W 20040513 WO 2001US46006 A 20011023 200435
 JP 2002543980 A 20011023

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000695566 A 20001024; US 99421635
 A 19991019; US 2003431681 A 20030508

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200241796 A2 E 52 A61B-017/34

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
 CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
 JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
 PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
 IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200239469 A A61B-017/34 Based on patent WO 200241796

US 6575919 B1 A61P-010/00 CIP of application US 99421635

EP 1328201 A2 E A61B-017/34 Based on patent WO 200241796

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
 LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20030191414 A1 A61B-017/32 CIP of application US 99421635
 Div ex application US 2000695566
 Div ex patent US 6575919

KR 2003068141 A A61B-017/34

JP 2004513741 W 77 A61B-017/34 Based on patent WO 200241796

Abstract (Basic): WO 200241796 A2

NOVELTY - A trocar (20) and a cannula (40) are engaged together,
 forming a composite instrument. The handles (22, 42) for both
 instruments are combined together forming a composite handle (12),
 which includes a latch to resist disengagement of the two instruments.
 The composite handle transmits both longitudinal and rotational force
 to the instruments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a
 method of accessing **bone** using the tool.

USE - A surgical instrument for accessing interior body regions,
 e.g. for the treatment of **vertebral** bodies.

ADVANTAGE - Reliable deployment through both soft and hard tissue,
 improving the therapeutic or diagnosis. Increased mechanical advantage
 of both torsional and longitudinal loads. Only one instrument is
 required during the surgical procedure. The surgeon is thus less
 distracted and more efficient in operation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a perspective view of
 the surgical instrument.

Composite handle (12)

Trocar (20)

Cannula (40)

Instrument handles (22, 42)

pp; 52 DwgNo 1/24

Title Terms: HAND; HELD; SURGICAL; INSTRUMENT; ACCESS; BODY; INTERIOR;
 COMPOSITE; HANDLE; ENGAGE; TROCAR; CANNULA; INSTRUMENT

Derwent Class: P31

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/32; A61B-017/34; A61P-010/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-010/00

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014448721 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-269424/200231

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-237393; 2002-025876; 2002-098189

XRPX Acc No: N02-209643

System for vertebral bodies treatment comprises filler instrument with material displacing plungers

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BOUCHER R M; REILEY M A; REO M M; SAND P M; **SCRIBNER R M ;**

SCRIBNER R N ; BOUCHER R P; REO M L

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200217801	A2	20020307	WO 2001US22145	A	20010713	200231 B
AU 200177885	A	20020313	AU 200177885	A	20010713	200249
US 20020099384	A1	20020725	US 98134323	A	19980814	200254
			US 2000218237	P	20000714	
			US 2001905170	A	20010713	
EP 1303236	A2	20030423	EP 2001955830	A	20010713	200329
			WO 2001US22145	A	20010713	
KR 2003029621	A	20030414	KR 2003700591	A	20030114	200353
US 6641587	B2	20031104	US 98134323	A	19980814	200374
			US 2000218237	P	20000714	
			US 2001905170	A	20010713	
CN 1441655	A	20030910	CN 2001812817	A	20010713	200380
JP 2004507312	W	20040311	WO 2001US22145	A	20010713	200419
			JP 2002522779	A	20010713	
US 20040049203	A1	20040311	US 98134323	A	19980814	200419
			US 2000597646	A	20000620	
			US 2000218237	P	20000714	
			US 2001905170	A	20010713	
			US 2003640790	A	20030814	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000218237 P 20000714; US 98134323 A 19980814; US 2001905170 A 20010713; US 2000597646 A 20000620; US 2003640790 A 20030814

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200217801 A2 E 56 A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200177885 A A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200217801

US 20020099384 A1 A61B-017/60 CIP of application US 98134323

Provisional application US 2000218237

CIP of patent US 6241734

EP 1303236 A2 E A61F-002/46 Based on patent WO 200217801

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

KR 2003029621 A A61M-031/00

US 6641587 B2 A61B-017/00

CIP of application US 98134323

Provisional application US 2000218237

CIP of patent US 6241734

CN 1441655 A A61F-002/46

JP 2004507312 W 79 A61B-017/56

US 20040049203 A1 A61F-002/00

Based on patent WO 200217801

CIP of application US 98134323

CIP of application US 2000597646

Provisional application US 2000218237

Div ex application US 2001905170

CIP of patent US 6241734
Div ex patent US 6641587

Abstract (Basic): WO 200217801 A2

NOVELTY - The system comprises a filler instrument, and a first and second plungers. The filler instrument comprises interconnected first and second chambers with different cross sectional areas. The first chamber has an inlet for receiving a material into the filler instrument and the second chamber has an outlet for discharging the material from the instrument. The first plunger is sized to pass through the first chamber and not the second chamber. The second plunger is sized to pass through the interior bore of the first plunger and into the second chamber.

USE - For treatment of **bone** conditions in humans and other animals.

ADVANTAGE - A greater control over placement of cement and other flowable liqs. into **bone** is achieved.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a lateral view of a human spinal column.

pp; 56 DwgNo 1/19

Title Terms: SYSTEM; **VERTEBRA** ; BODY; TREAT; COMPRISE; FILL; INSTRUMENT; MATERIAL; DISPLACE; PLUNGE

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/00; A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61B-017/60; A61F-002/00; A61F-002/46; A61M-031/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-005/19

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014277487 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-098189/200213

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-237393; 2002-025876; 2002-269424

XRFX Acc No: N02-072536

- System for treating at least two vertebral bodies in a spinal column includes two tool assemblies that concurrently treat interior regions of two vertebral bodies, including compaction of cancellous bone

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BOUCHER R; REILEY M A; REO M L; **SCRIBNER R M** ; BOUCHER R P

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200197721	A2	20011227	WO 2001US19700	A	20010620	200213 B
AU 200169954	A	20020102	AU 200169954	A	20010620	200230
EP 1294323	A2	20030326	EP 2001948520	A	20010620	200323
			WO 2001US19700	A	20010620	
KR 2003018004	A	20030304	KR 2002717447	A	20021220	200345
US 20030130664	A1	20030710	US 98134323	A	19980814	200347
			US 2000597646	A	20000620	
			US 2003346618	A	20030117	
JP 2003535644	W	20031202	WO 2001US19700	A	20010620	200382
			JP 2002503199	A	20010620	
CN 1447671	A	20031008	CN 2001814386	A	20010620	200403
US 6716216	B1	20040406	US 98134323	A	19980814	200425
			US 2000597646	A	20000620	
AU 2001269954	A2	20020102	AU 2001269954	A	20010620	200433
US 20040210231	A1	20041021	US 98134323	A	19980814	200470

US 2000597646 A 20000620
 US 2003346618 A 20030117
 US 2004842076 A 20040510

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000597646 A 20000620; US 98134323 A 19980814; US 2003346618 A 20030117; US 2004842076 A 20040510

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200197721 A2 E 103 A61F-002/46

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200169954 A

Based on patent WO 200197721

EP 1294323 A2 E

A61F-002/46

Based on patent WO 200197721

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

KR 2003018004 A

A61F-002/46

US 20030130664 A1

A61F-005/00

CIP of application US 98134323
 Div ex application US 2000597646
 CIP of patent US 6241734

JP 2003535644 W

106

A61B-017/56

Based on patent WO 200197721

CN 1447671 A

A61F-002/46

US 6716216 B1

A61B-017/156

CIP of application US 98134323
 CIP of patent US 6241734

AU 2001269954 A2

A61F-002/46

Based on patent WO 200197721

US 20040210231 A1

A61B-017/60

CIP of application US 98134323
 Div ex application US 2000597646
 Div ex application US 2003346618
 CIP of patent US 6241734
 Div ex patent US 6716216

Abstract (Basic): WO 200197721 A2

NOVELTY - The system includes first and second tool assemblies operable to treat an interior region of respective first and second **vertebral** bodies in the spinal column. The tool assemblies are operated to treat the first and second **vertebral** bodies, at least for a portion of time, concurrently.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - At least one of the tools assemblies includes a device to compact cancellous **bone** in a **vertebral** body. The device includes an expandable structure (56) to form a cavity in the cancellous **bone**. At least one tool has a device to apply a force within the cancellous **bone** to move cortical **bone**, and a device to convey material into a **vertebral** body e.g. under pump or syringe pressure. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an assembly for treating **bone**, having a cortical **bone** cutting element carried on a support body to form an opening in the **bone**, and an expandable structure also carried on the support body and adapted to be inserted through the opening and expanded to form a cavity in cancellous **bone**.

USE - For treating at least two **vertebral** bodies in a spinal column, e.g. for treatment of scoliosis, or for use with other bones such as the radius, humerus, femur, tibia and calcaneus, e.g. for fixation of fractures and other osteoporotic and non-osteoporotic conditions in human and animal bones.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawings show a plan view of the tool and an enlarged side view of the expandable structure carried by the tool for compressing cancellous **bone**.

compression fracture treatment tool (48)

catheter tube (50)
proximal/distal ends (52,54)
expandable structure (56)
lumen (80)
interior tube (104)
interior lumen (106)
stylet (108)
pp; 103 DwgNo 4, 5/33

Title Terms: SYSTEM; TREAT; TWO; **VERTEBRA** ; BODY; SPINE; COLUMN; TWO; TOOL
; ASSEMBLE; CONCURRENT; TREAT; INTERIOR; REGION; TWO; **VERTEBRA** ; BODY;
COMPACT; **BONE**
Derwent Class: P31; P32
International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/156; A61B-017/56; A61B-017/60;
A61F-002/46; A61F-005/00
File Segment: EngPI

8/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014254939 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-075639/200210
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-180711
XRPX Acc No: N02-055767

**Setting fluid injector for bones has tubular casing with dispensing
opening and screw operated piston to discharge cement into bone**

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: REILEY M A; REO M L; SAND P M; SCHOLTEN A; **SCRIBNER R M**

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200200143	A1	20020103	WO 2001US20215	A	20010627	200210 B
US 20020049448	A1	20020425	US 2000496987	A	20000202	200233
			US 2000214666	P	20000627	
			US 2001893298	A	20010627	
AU 200171440	A	20020108	AU 200171440	A	20010627	200235
EP 1294324	A1	20030326	EP 2001950451	A	20010627	200323
			WO 2001US20215	A	20010627	
KR 2003020314	A	20030308	KR 2002717900	A	20021227	200345
CN 1438860	A	20030827	CN 2001811897	A	20010627	200375
US 6645213	B2	20031111	US 97910809	A	19970813	200382
			US 2000496987	A	20000202	
			US 2000214666	P	20000627	
			US 2001893298	A	20010627	
JP 2004500963	W	20040115	WO 2001US20215	A	20010627	200410
			JP 2002504928	A	20010627	
US 20040024409	A1	20040205	US 2000496987	A	20000202	200411
			US 2000214666	P	20000627	
			US 2001893298	A	20010627	
			US 2003630519	A	20030730	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000214666 P 20000627; US
2000496987 A 20000202; US 2001893298 A 20010627; US 97910809 A 19970813;
US 2003630519 A 20030730

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200200143 A1 E 51 A61F-002/46

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT

RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
 IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
 US 20020049448 A1 A61B-017/56 CIP of application US 2000496987
 Provisional application US 2000214666
 AU 200171440 A A61F-002/46 Based on patent WO 200200143
 EP 1294324 A1 E A61F-002/46 Based on patent WO 200200143
 Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
 LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
 KR 2003020314 A A61F-002/46
 CN 1438860 A A61F-002/46
 US 6645213 B2 A61B-017/58 Div ex application US 97910809
 CIP of application US 2000496987
 Provisional application US 2000214666
 Div ex patent US 6048346
 JP 2004500963 W 119 A61B-017/56 Based on patent WO 200200143
 US 20040024409 A1 A61B-017/58 CIP of application US 2000496987
 Provisional application US 2000214666
 Div ex application US 2001893298
 Div ex patent US 6645213

Abstract (Basic): WO 200200143 A1

NOVELTY - The setting fluid injector (302) for treatment of bones has a tubular casing with a dispensing opening at one end connected to the bore. The casing contains a plunger (308) which can move longitudinally. A screw thread attached to the plunger causes it to advance or retract by rotation of the screw. The screw (320) can have a control knob (316) to drive the screw when the knob is rotated a set amount.

USE - For injecting **bone** cement into fractured or diseased bones
 ADVANTAGE - Allows greater control over placement of cement
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Drawing shows cross-section of injector
 Injector (302)
 Plunger (308)
 Control knob (316)
 Screw (320)
 pp; 51 DwgNo 26/27

Title Terms: SET; FLUID; INJECTOR; **BONE** ; TUBE; CASING; DISPENSE; OPEN;
 SCREW; OPERATE; PISTON; DISCHARGE; CEMENT; **BONE**
 Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34
 International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61F-002/46
 International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-002/28; A61M-003/00;
 A61M-005/145
 File Segment: EngPI

8/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014205179 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2002-025876/200203
 Related WPI Acc No: 2000-237393; 2002-098189; 2002-269424
 XRAM Acc No: C02-007207
 XRPX Acc No: N02-020011

Treatment and prevention of vertebral compression fracture involves inserting cavity-forming device into cancellous bone , creating cavity and barrier region of compressed cancellous bone , and filling the cavity with filler

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BASISTA J J; BOUCHER R P; FOLLMER M; LAYNE R W ; OSORIO R A;
TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200176514	A2	20011018	WO 2001US11456	A	20010405	200203 B
AU 200153267	A	20011023	AU 200153267	A	20010405	200213
US 20020161373	A1	20021031	US 2000194685	P	20000405	200274
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
EP 1272131	A2	20030108	EP 2001926753	A	20010405	200311
			WO 2001US11456	A	20010405	
KR 2002091179	A	20021205	KR 2002713399	A	20021005	200324
CN 1427700	A	20030702	CN 2001809097	A	20010405	200361
JP 2003530151	W	20031014	JP 2001574036	A	20010405	200368
			WO 2001US11456	A	20010405	
US 20030220648	A1	20031127	US 2000194685	P	20000405	200378
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
			US 2003420206	A	20030422	
US 20030233096	A1	20031218	US 2000194685	P	20000405	200401
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
			US 2003397049	A	20030325	
US 6726691	B2	20040427	US 98134323	A	19980814	200429
			US 2000194685	P	20000405	
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
AU 2001253267	A2	20011023	AU 2001253267	A	20010405	200433
US 20040167562	A1	20040826	US 98134323	A	19980814	200457
			US 2000194685	P	20000405	
			US 2001827260	A	20010405	
			US 2004783723	A	20040220	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000194685 P 20000405; US
2001827260 A 20010405; US 2003420206 A 20030422; US 2003397049 A 20030325
; US 98134323 A 19980814; US 2004783723 A 20040220

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200176514	A2	E	60	A61F-002/44	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
AU 200153267	A				Based on patent WO 200176514
US 20020161373	A1			A61F-005/00	Provisional application US 2000194685
EP 1272131	A2	E		A61F-002/46	Based on patent WO 200176514
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
KR 2002091179	A			A61F-002/44	
CN 1427700	A			A61F-002/46	
JP 2003530151	W		60	A61B-017/56	Based on patent WO 200176514
US 20030220648	A1			A61F-005/00	Provisional application US 2000194685
US 20030233096	A1			A61F-005/00	Div ex application US 2001827260 Provisional application US 2000194685
US 6726691	B2			A61B-017/58	CIP of application US 2001827260 CIP of application US 98134323 Provisional application US 2000194685 CIP of patent US 6241734
AU 2001253267	A2			A61F-002/44	Based on patent WO 200176514

US 20040167562 A1 A61M-029/00 CIP of application US 98134323
Provisional application US 2000194685
Div ex application US 2001827260
CIP of patent US 6241734
Div ex patent US 6726691

Abstract (Basic): WO 200176514 A2

NOVELTY - A **vertebral** compression fracture is treated or prevented by inserting an insertion device into a **vertebral** body; inserting a cavity-forming device through the insertion device into a cancellous **bone** (115) in the **vertebral** body (105); displacing cancellous **bone** to create a cavity (170) and a barrier region of compressed cancellous **bone** ; and filling the cavity with a filler (180).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a balloon catheter comprising a lumen within the tube, an expandable material, and an opening communicating with the lumen.

USE - For treating, i.e. repairing, reinforcing, and/or treating fractured and/or diseased **bone** .

ADVANTAGE - The method obviates the need for high pressure injection of **bone** filler, thus reducing the possibilities of cement leakage and/or extravazation outside of the **bone** . The creation of flow paths permits greater control in the placement of the **bone** filler material within the **vertebral** body.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a lateral view of a lumbar **vertebra** .

Vertebral body (105)

Cancellous **bone** (115)

Cavity (170)

Filler (180)

pp; 60 DwgNo 8A/20

Title Terms: TREAT; PREVENT; **VERTEBRA** ; COMPRESS; FRACTURE; INSERT; CAVITY ; FORMING; DEVICE; **BONE** ; CAVITY; BARRIER; REGION; COMPRESS; **BONE** ; FILL; CAVITY; FILL

Derwent Class: A96; B07; D22; P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61F-002/44; A61F-002/46; A61F-005/00; A61M-029/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61L-027/00; A61L-027/56; A61M-025/00; A61M-025/10

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

8/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013065521 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-237393/200020

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-025876; 2002-098189; 2002-269424

XRPX Acc No: N00-178083

Tool set for placing material into bone comprises sets to provide cannula to bone , set to create cavity and set to fill cavity with material

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: BOUCHER R; REILEY M A; REO M L; **SCRIBNER R M**

Number of Countries: 084 Number of Patents: 015

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200009024	A1	20000224	WO 99US16289	A	19990726	200020 B
AU 9952172	A	20000306	AU 9952172	A	19990726	200030

NO 200100723	A	20010323	WO 99US16289	A	19990726	200131	
			NO 2001723	A	20010212		
EP 1104260	A1	20010606	EP 99937310	A	19990726	200133	
			WO 99US16289	A	19990726		
US 6241734	B1	20010605	US 98134323	A	19980814	200133	
US 20010034527	A1	20011025	US 98134323	A	19980814	200170	
			US 2001804107	A	20010312		
KR 2001099620	A	20011109	KR 2001701940	A	20010214	200229	
JP 2002522148	W	20020723	WO 99US16289	A	19990726	200263	
			JP 2000564531	A	19990726		
AU 759710	B	20030417	AU 9952172	A	19990726	200333	
NZ 509696	A	20030429	NZ 509696	A	19990726	200334	
			WO 99US16289	A	19990726		
US 6613054	B2	20030902	US 98134323	A	19980814	200359	
			US 2001804107	A	20010312		
US 20040010260	A1	20040115	US 98134323	A	19980814	200406	
			US 2001804107	A	20010312		
			US 2003617976	A	20030711		
AU 2003213545	A1	20030814	AU 9952172	A	19990726	200420	N
			AU 2003213545	A	20030717		
EP 1459689	A2	20040922	EP 99937310	A	19990726	200462	
			EP 200476440	A	19990726		
AU 2003213545	B2	20050616	AU 9952172	A	19990726	200545	
			AU 2003213545	A	20030717		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98134323 A 19980814; US 2001804107 A 20010312; US 2003617976 A 20030711; AU 2003213545 A 20030717

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200009024 A1 E 73 A61B-017/58

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9952172 A Based on patent WO 200009024

NO 200100723 A A61B-000/00

EP 1104260 A1 E A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200009024

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

US 6241734 B1 A61B-017/58

US 20010034527 A1 A61M-005/178 Div ex application US 98134323
Div ex patent US 6241734

KR 2001099620 A A61B-017/58

JP 2002522148 W 82 A61B-017/56 Based on patent WO 200009024

AU 759710 B A61B-017/58 Previous Publ. patent AU 9952172

NZ 509696 A A61B-017/58 Based on patent WO 200009024

Div in patent NZ 524487

Based on patent WO 200009024

US 6613054 B2 A61B-017/58 Div ex application US 98134323

Div ex patent US 6241734

US 20040010260 A1 A61B-017/58 Div ex application US 98134323

Div ex application US 2001804107

Div ex patent US 6241734

Div ex patent US 6613054

AU 2003213545 A1 A61B-017/58 Div ex application AU 9952172

EP 1459689 A2 E A61B-017/58 Div ex application EP 99937310

Div ex patent EP 1104260

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

AU 2003213545 B2

A61B-017/58

Div ex application AU 9952172

Previous Publ. patent AU 2003213545

Abstract (Basic): WO 200009024 A1

NOVELTY - The surgical tool set is used to introduce material into **bone** to deploy a cannula (30) comprises three subsets of tools. The first subset (14) consists of tools to produce a path through subcutaneous material into the **bone**. Second subset (16) consists of tools to produce cavities of a defined shape in the **bone**. The final tool set (18) provides a syringe style assembly to allow material to be introduced. The whole tool set comes wrapped in a sealed package.

USE - For introducing material into **bone** cavities

ADVANTAGE - Allows controlled introduction of material that prevents excessive material introduction or overflow outside the **bone**

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Surgical tool set

First subset (14)

Second subset (16)

Final subset (18)

Cannula (30)

pp; 73 DwgNo 1/37

Title Terms: TOOL; SET; PLACE; MATERIAL; **BONE** ; COMPRISE; SET; CANNULA; **BONE** ; SET; CAVITY; SET; FILL; CAVITY; MATERIAL

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34; S05

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00; A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61M-005/178

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/60; A61F-002/00; A61F-002/46; A61M-037/00

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

8/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012914992 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-086828/200007

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-059975; 1999-371276; 2003-209147; 2003-417635; 2003-697288; 2003-776174; 2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245; 2004-570775; 2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRAM Acc No: C00-024188

XRPX Acc No: N00-068144

Expandable structures for compacting cancellous bones, or for insertion into the vertebral body of human and animal bones

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: **SCRIBNER R M** ; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 085 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9962416	A1	19991209	WO 99US12120	A	19990601	200007 B
AU 9943250	A	19991220	AU 9943250	A	19990601	200021
EP 1083836	A1	20010321	EP 99955201	A	19990601	200117
			WO 99US12120	A	19990601	
NO 200006089	A	20010124	WO 99US12120	A	19990601	200118
			NO 20006089	A	20001130	
JP 2002516697	W	20020611	WO 99US12120	A	19990601	200253
			JP 2000551679	A	19990601	
AU 756969	B	20030130	AU 9943250	A	19990601	200319

NZ 508401	A	20030725	NZ 508401	A	19990601	200357
			WO 99US12120	A	19990601	
AU 2003203814	A1	20030612	AU 9943250	A	19990601	200455 N
			AU 2003203814	A	20030423	
US 20040267271	A9	20041230	US 94188224	A	19940126	200503
			US 97788786	A	19970123	
			US 9888459	A	19980601	
			US 2001837350	A	20010418	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9888459 A 19980601; AU 2003203814 A 20030423; US 94188224 A 19940126; US 97788786 A 19970123; US 2001837350 A 20010418

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9962416	A1	E	54	A61B-017/56	
Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
AU 9943250	A				Based on patent WO 9962416
EP 1083836	A1	E			Based on patent WO 9962416
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
NO 200006089	A			A61B-000/00	
JP 2002516697	W		48	A61F-002/44	Based on patent WO 9962416
AU 756969	B			A61B-017/56	Previous Publ. patent AU 9943250
					Based on patent WO 9962416
NZ 508401	A			A61B-017/56	Based on patent WO 9962416
AU 2003203814	A1			A61B-017/56	Div ex application AU 9943250
US 20040267271	A9			A61B-017/58	Cont of application US 94188224
					CIP of application US 97788786
					Cont of application US 9888459
					CIP of patent US 6235043

Abstract (Basic): WO 9962416 A1

NOVELTY - An expandable structure (56) comprises a wall made from an elastomeric material and including a region preformed (22) with a normally expanded shape outside **bone**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(A) a method for compacting cancellous bones or for treating a **vertebral** body comprises introducing or inserting into the **bone** the invented device, and expanding the wall inside the **bone** from the normally expanded shape to a further expanded shape to reached a given inflation volume; and

(B) a method for manufacturing the invented device comprises applying heat and pressure to the tube of an elastomeric material to form a region having a normally expanded shape outside **bone**.

USE - The invention is used for compacting cancellous **bone**, or for the insertion of **vertebral** body of human and animal. The invention can be used to create cavities in aiding the delivery of therapeutic substances.

ADVANTAGE - The invention upon exposure to heat and pressure, can undergo controlled expansion and further distention in cancellous **bone**, without failure, while exhibiting superior resistance to surface abrasion and puncture when contacting cancellous **bone**. The invention can be used to improve insertion of solid material in defined shapes, like hydroxyapatite and components in total joint replacement.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an enlarged view of the expandable structure.

Elongated tube (16)
End regions (18, 20)
Preformed region (22)
Catheter tube (50)
Expandable structure (56)
Interior bore (60)
pp; 54 DwgNo 4A/16

Title Terms: EXPAND; STRUCTURE; COMPACT; **BONE** ; INSERT; **VERTEBRA** ; BODY;
HUMAN; ANIMAL; **BONE**
Derwent Class: A96; P31; P32; P34
International Patent Class (Main): A61B-000/00; A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58;
A61F-002/44
International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-002/28; A61L-027/00
File Segment: CPI; EngPI

8/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012637410 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-443514/199937
XRPX Acc No: N99-330789

Combination orthopedic surgical broaching and reaming tool

Patent Assignee: STRYKER TECHNOLOGIES CORP (STRY-N)

Inventor: **RALPH C R**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5931841	A	19990803	US 9866243	A	19980424	199937 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9866243 A 19980424

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5931841	A	9	A61B-017/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 5931841 A

NOVELTY - The tool (50) has a cylindrical part with a proximal shank portion (52) adapted to internally receive a handle (62), axially spaced parallel broaching teeth (54), and reaming teeth (56). The reaming teeth transect at least some of the broaching teeth.

USE - To prepare bones for orthopedic implants.

ADVANTAGE - Allows surgeon to remove some, but not all, of the cancerous **bone** when preparing a canal for receipt of the stem of an implant.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a side elevation of the tool.

Shank portion (52)
Broaching teeth (54)
Reaming teeth (56)
Handle (62)
pp; 9 DwgNo 7/13

Title Terms: COMBINATION; SURGICAL; BROACH; REAM; TOOL
Derwent Class: P31
International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/16
File Segment: EngPI

8/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012374604 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-180711/199915

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-075639

XRPX Acc No: N99-132737

Assembly for injecting flowable material, such as cement, into bone

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N)

Inventor: REILEY M A; REO M L; SCHOLTEN A; SCRIBNER R M

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9908616	A1	19990225	WO 98US11098	A	19980601	199915 B
AU 9877111	A	19990308	AU 9877111	A	19980601	199929
US 6048346	A	20000411	US 97910809	A	19970813	200025
EP 1003433	A1	20000531	EP 98925082	A	19980601	200031
			WO 98US11098	A	19980601	
CN 1276711	A	20001213	CN 98807773	A	19980601	200118
JP 2001514922	W	20010918	WO 98US11098	A	19980601	200169
			JP 2000509362	A	19980601	
US 20020082605	A1	20020627	US 97910809	A	19970813	200245
			US 2000496987	A	20000202	
			US 200116339	A	20011210	
US 6719761	B1	20040413	US 97910809	A	19970813	200425
			US 2000496987	A	20000202	
US 6814736	B2	20041109	US 97910809	A	19970813	200474
			US 2000496987	A	20000202	
			US 200116339	A	20011210	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97910809 A 19970813; US 2000496987 A 20000202; US 200116339 A 20011210

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9908616 A1 E 53 A61B-017/56

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9877111 A Based on patent WO 9908616

US 6048346 A A61B-017/58

EP 1003433 A1 E Based on patent WO 9908616

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 2001514922 W 49 A61M-025/00 Based on patent WO 9908616

US 20020082605 A1 A61F-002/00 Div ex application US 97910809
Div ex application US 2000496987
Div ex patent US 6048346

US 6719761 B1 A61M-039/00 Cont of application US 97910809

US 6814736 B2 A61M-039/00 Cont of patent US 6048346
Cont of application US 97910809
Div ex application US 2000496987
Cont of patent US 6048346

Abstract (Basic): WO 9908616 A1

NOVELTY - The assembly comprises a tube body including an interior bore to carry a flowable material. The tube body includes a dispensing end (32) communicating with an opening in the dispensing end communicating with the bore to dispense the material flow. There is also a cutting element (100), comprising a single wire filament,

extending in the opening to allow passage of the material and to sever the material flow in response to rotation of the tube body.

USE - For treatment of **bone** conditions in humans or animals.

ADVANTAGE - Provides greater control over the placement of the cement into the **bone**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the assembly in use.
dispensing end, (32)
cutting element. (100)

pp; 53 DwgNo 5/22

Title Terms: ASSEMBLE; INJECTION; FLOW; MATERIAL; CEMENT; **BONE**

Derwent Class: P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-017/58; A61F-002/00; A61M-025/00;
A61M-039/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-017/56; A61L-027/00;
A61M-025/01

File Segment: EngPI

8/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012253868 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-059975/199905

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-275278; 1997-051751; 1998-593868; 1999-371276;
2000-086828; 2003-209147; 2003-417635; 2003-697288; 2003-776174;
2003-831673; 2004-068737; 2004-090534; 2004-303245; 2004-570775;
2004-615074; 2004-775310; 2005-424623; 2005-424624; 2005-434443

XRAM Acc No: C99-017775

XRPX Acc No: N99-044536

**Tool for treating diseased bone using expandable body - includes
expandable body inserted through guide tube in collapsed state, and
nozzle carried by guide tube for insertion into interior volume of bone**

Patent Assignee: KYPHON INC (KYPH-N); REILEY M A (REIL-I); SCHOLTEN A
(SCHO-I); SCRIBNER R M (SCRI-I); TALMADGE K D (TALM-I)

Inventor: REILEY M A; REO M L; SCHOLTEN A; **SCRIBNER R M** ; TALMADGE K D

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 036

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9856301	A1	19981217	WO 98US11386	A	19980601	199905 B
AU 9877212	A	19981230	AU 9877212	A	19980601	199920
US 5972015	A	19991026	US 97911827	A	19970815	199952
NO 9905988	A	20000208	WO 98US11386	A	19980601	200019
			NO 995988	A	19991206	
EP 987991	A1	20000329	EP 98925208	A	19980601	200020
			WO 98US11386	A	19980601	
CZ 9904442	A3	20000816	WO 98US11386	A	19980601	200048
			CZ 994442	A	19980601	
SK 9901677	A3	20000711	WO 98US11386	A	19980601	200050
			SK 991677	A	19980601	
CN 1259851	A	20000712	CN 98805973	A	19980601	200054
HU 200001956	A2	20001030	WO 98US11386	A	19980601	200064
			HU 20001956	A	19980601	
US 6248110	B1	20010619	US 94188224	A	19940126	200137
			US 95485394	A	19950607	
			US 96659678	A	19960605	
			US 97871114	A	19970609	
US 6280456	B1	20010828	US 97911827	A	19970815	200151
			US 99404662	A	19990923	
KR 2001013613	A	20010226	KR 99711623	A	19991209	200154
US 20010041896	A1	20011115	US 94188224	A	19940126	200172

			US 95485394	A	19950607	
			US 96659678	A	19960605	
			US 97871114	A	19970609	
			US 97911805	A	19970815	
			US 2001884365	A	20010619	
JP 2001517997	W	20011009	WO 98US11386	A	19980601	200174
			JP 99502800	A	19980601	
NZ 501338	A	20011026	NZ 501338	A	19980601	200176
			WO 98US11386	A	19980601	
US 20010049531	A1	20011206	US 94188224	A	19940126	200203
			US 95485394	A	19950607	
			US 96659678	A	19960605	
			US 97871114	A	19970609	
			US 2001754451	A	20010104	
US 20020013600	A1	20020131	US 97911827	A	19970815	200210
			US 99404662	A	19990923	
			US 2001918942	A	20010731	
AU 752440	B	20020919	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200272
NZ 513472	A	20021220	NZ 501338	A	19980601	200309
			NZ 513472	A	19980601	
NZ 513473	A	20021220	NZ 501338	A	19980601	200309
			NZ 513473	A	19980601	
NZ 513469	A	20030131	NZ 501338	A	19980601	200319
			NZ 513469	A	19980601	
NZ 513470	A	20030131	NZ 501338	A	19980601	200319
			NZ 513470	A	19980601	
NZ 513471	A	20030131	NZ 501338	A	19980601	200319
			NZ 513471	A	19980601	
US 6623505	B2	20030923	US 97911827	A	19970815	200364
			US 99404662	A	19990923	
			US 2001918942	A	20010731	
US 20030195547	A1	20031016	US 97911827	A	19970815	200369
			US 99404662	A	19990923	
			US 2001918942	A	20010731	
			US 2003436551	A	20030513	
AU 2002323726	A1	20030403	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200432 N
			AU 2002323726	A	20021219	
AU 2002323727	A1	20030327	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200432 N
			AU 2002323727	A	20021219	
AU 2002323729	A1	20030403	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200432 N
			AU 2002323729	A	20021219	
AU 2002323730	A1	20030403	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200432 N
			AU 2002323730	A	20021219	
AU 2002323731	A1	20030403	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200432 N
			AU 2002323731	A	20021219	
AU 2002323730	B2	20040930	AU 9877212	A	19980601	200480 N
			AU 2002323730	A	20021219	
IL 133257	A	20041110	IL 133257	A	19980601	200480
CN 1557257	A	20041229	CN 98805973	A	19980601	200523
			CN 200436810	A	19980601	
US 6899719	B2	20050531	US 94188224	A	19940126	200536
			US 95485394	A	19950607	
			US 96659678	A	19960605	
			US 97871114	A	19970609	
			US 2001754451	A	20010104	
US 20050119662	A1	20050602	US 94188224	A	19940126	200537
			US 95485394	A	19950607	
			US 96659678	A	19960605	
			US 97871114	A	19970609	
			US 2001754451	A	20010104	
			US 2004958600	A	20041005	

AU 2002323726 B2 20050616 AU 9877212 A 19980601 200545
 AU 2002323726 A 20021219

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97911827 A 19970815; US 97871114 A 19970609; US 97911805 A 19970815; US 94188224 A 19940126; US 95485394 A 19950607; US 96659678 A 19960605; US 99404662 A 19990923; US 2001884365 A 20010619; US 2001754451 A 20010104; US 2001918942 A 20010731; US 2003436551 A 20030513; AU 2002323726 A 20021219; AU 2002323727 A 20021219; AU 2002323729 A 20021219; AU 2002323730 A 20021219; AU 2002323731 A 20021219; US 2004958600 A 20041005

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9856301	A1	E	140	A61B-017/56	Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
AU 9877212	A				Based on patent WO 9856301
US 5972015	A			A61M-029/00	
EP 987991	A1	E			Based on patent WO 9856301
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
CZ 9904442	A3				Based on patent WO 9856301
HU 200001956	A2				Based on patent WO 9856301
US 6248110	B1			A61B-017/58	CIP of application US 94188224 CIP of application US 95485394 CIP of application US 96659678
US 6280456	B1			A61M-029/00	Div ex application US 97911827 Div ex patent US 5972015
US 20010041896	A1			A61B-017/58	CIP of application US 94188224 CIP of application US 95485394 CIP of application US 96659678 CIP of application US 97871114 Cont of application US 97911805 CIP of patent US 5827289 CIP of patent US 6248110
JP 2001517997	W		125	A61M-025/00	Based on patent WO 9856301
NZ 501338	A				Div in patent NZ 513470 Based on patent WO 9856301
US 20010049531	A1			A61B-017/58	CIP of application US 94188224 CIP of application US 95485394 CIP of application US 96659678 Cont of application US 97871114 CIP of patent US 5827289 Cont of patent US 6248110
US 20020013600	A1			A61M-029/00	Div ex application US 97911827 Div ex application US 99404662 Div ex patent US 5972015 Div ex patent US 6280456
AU 752440	B			A61B-017/56	Previous Publ. patent AU 9877212 Based on patent WO 9856301
NZ 513472	A			A61B-017/56	Div ex application NZ 501338 Div ex patent NZ 501338
NZ 513473	A			A61B-017/56	Div ex application NZ 501338 Div ex patent NZ 501338
NZ 513469	A			A61B-017/56	Div ex application NZ 501338 Div ex patent NZ 501338
NZ 513470	A			A61B-017/56	Div ex application NZ 501338 Div ex patent NZ 501338

NZ 513471	A	A61B-017/56	Div ex application NZ 501338
			Div ex patent NZ 501338
US 6623505	B2	A61M-029/00	Div ex application US 97911827
			Div ex application US 99404662
			Div ex patent US 5972015
			Div ex patent US 6280456
US 20030195547	A1	A61M-029/00	Div ex application US 97911827
			Div ex application US 99404662
			Div ex application US 2001918942
			Div ex patent US 5972015
			Div ex patent US 6280456
AU 2002323726	A1	A01N-057/30	Div ex application AU 9877212
AU 2002323727	A1	A61B-017/56	Div ex application AU 9877212
AU 2002323729	A1	A01N-057/30	Div ex application AU 9877212
AU 2002323730	A1	A01N-057/30	Div ex application AU 9877212
AU 2002323731	A1	A01N-057/30	Div ex application AU 9877212
AU 2002323730	B2	A61B-017/56	Div ex application AU 9877212
			Previous Publ. patent AU 2002323730
IL 133257	A	A61B-017/56	Based on patent WO 9856301
CN 1557257	A	A61B-017/56	Div ex application CN 98805973
US 6899719	B2	A61B-017/56	CIP of application US 94188224
			CIP of application US 95485394
			CIP of application US 96659678
			Cont of application US 97871114
			CIP of patent US 5827289
			Cont of patent US 6248110
US 20050119662	A1	A61B-017/00	CIP of application US 94188224
			CIP of application US 95485394
			CIP of application US 96659678
			Cont of application US 97871114
			Div ex application US 2001754451
			CIP of patent US 5827289
			Cont of patent US 6248110
AU 2002323726	B2	A61B-017/56	Div ex application AU 9877212
			Previous Publ. patent AU 2002323726

Abstract (Basic): WO 9856301 A

Tool for inserting into bone comprising cortical bone containing some cancellous bone (32), has a guide tube (72), and an expandable body (56) inserted through guide tube in collapsed state. A nozzle is carried by guide tube for insertion into interior volume (30) of the bone.

A first lumen (80) is provided to convey medium to expandable body to compact cancellous bone and form cavity in interior volume. A second lumen is connected to nozzle to convey material for discharge into cavity. Four systems, six devices and a sterile kit are also independently claimed.

USE - Treating diseased cancellous bone by expanding a body within the bone to support cortical bone and prevent fracture.

ADVANTAGE - The expandable body can be inserted more easily than known methods. It can be used in vertebrae. It can be inserted where access is not along the axis. It can be inserted and deployed in non-symmetrical volumes. A long cavity can be filled. Therapeutic materials can be delivered within the cavity. Material, including bone marrow, can be flushed from the cavity.

Dwg. 5K1/71

Title Terms: TOOL; TREAT; DISEASE; BONE; EXPAND; BODY; EXPAND; BODY; INSERT ; THROUGH; GUIDE; TUBE; COLLAPSE; STATE; NOZZLE; CARRY; GUIDE; TUBE; INSERT; INTERIOR; VOLUME; BONE

Derwent Class: A96; D22; P31; P32; P34

International Patent Class (Main): A01N-057/30; A61B-017/00; A61B-017/56; A61B-017/58; A61M-025/00; A61M-029/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A61B-019/00; A61F-002/00;
A61F-002/28; A61L-029/00; C07F-009/24
File Segment: CPI; EngPI
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